The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2736. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

Sailing of the Great Eastern for New-York.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

Terrible Atrocities of the Neapolitan Troops.

THE ROYAL CONFERENCE AT BADEN.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool on the 16th inst. via Queenstown on the 17th inst., has arrived at this port.

The *Europa* arrived here at 6½ o'clock this evening, and sailed again at 10 o'clock for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Thursday morning.

The *Europa* has 101 passengers. She reports passed on the 20th inst. a steamer supposed to be the *Arabia*, and on the 21st inst. the ship *Robena*.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York on the 2d, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th inst.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York on the 6th, arrived at Queenstown on the 15th, and at Liverpool on the 16th inst.

The steamship *Great Eastern* was positively announced to sail from Southampton for New-York on the 16th inst.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

There is nothing important from Sicily.

GARIBALDI was actively engaged in organizing his reserve forces, and it was expected that he would not make any new movements for some days.

LATEST.

A telegram from Palermo, dated the 11th inst., says that the embarkation of the royal troops continues, and that the town is still barricaded.

The statement that the Neapolitan Squadron had seized two ships conveying volunteers and arms to Sicily, still lacks confirmation.

The Neapolitan Envoy to Paris returned to Naples without visiting London, under the conviction that his mission would be useless.

THE ROYAL CONFERENCE AT BADEN.

The Royal Conference to be held at Baden had attracted considerable attention. The Prince Regent of Prussia arrived there on the 14th inst., and the Emperor NAPOLEON on the following day. It was reported that the Kings of Saxony, Hanover, Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and other German princes, would join in the Conference. Various were the speculations as to the cause and effect of the meeting, but nothing authentic was known concerning it.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant.

Explanations were given in both Houses of the outbreaks in New Zealand, confirmatory of the newspaper accounts.

It was reported that the twelve millions sterling recommended for the fortifications by the Defence Commissioners will be raised by means of annuities, terminable in twenty-five years, and that the works will be forthwith commenced.

G. P. R. JAMES, the novelist, is dead.

JOHN FOSTER & Co., private bankers at Belston, had suspended. Their liabilities were moderate.

FRANCE.

The annexation of Savoy and Nice to France was formally consummated on the 14th inst. The event was celebrated in Paris by a grand military review and *Te Deum*.

M. THOUVENEL was decorated with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor on the occasion.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows an increase in cash of over nineteen million francs.

The health of the Prince JEROME had again become serious, causing much uneasiness among his relatives and friends.

The Paris Bourse was flat at 68. f. 50c. for the rentes.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Ministry had introduced a project for a new loan of 150,000,000f.

Marshal VAILLANT, *en route* for France, was visiting VICTOR EMANUEL.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Cabinet had unanimously resolved to reestablish the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works.

RUSSIA.

The new Russian loan of eight millions sterling, at 4½ per cent., was expected to be introduced in London by the BARINGS.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Saturday, 3:25 P. M.

The Bourse opened flat to-day, but a slight improvement subsequently took place. The Rentes closed at 68f. 45c., which is lower than yesterday.

LONDON, Sunday, June 17, 1860.

Admiral MUNDY writes to the Secretary of the Admiralty from Palermo on June 3d, that the scenes enacted here are most horrible. A whole district 1,000 yards in length by 100 wide has been laid in ashes. Families have been burned alive with the buildings in which they lived. The atrocities of the Royal troops have been frightful.

In other parts convents, churches and isolated edifices have been crushed by shells, 1,100 of which were thrown into the city from the citadel, and about 200 from the ships, besides grape, canister and round shot.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had an interview with the Prince of Prussia at Baden on the 15th inst., but the result of it has not yet transpired.

SAILING OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

LONDON, Sunday, June 17.

The steamship *Great Eastern* sailed yesterday, from Southampton, for New-York.

Financial and Commercial News.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the week were 50,000 bales, of which 1,800 bales were to speculators, and 8,000 to exporters. Prices were very irregular, and a decline of 1-16d.@⅛d. had taken place on all qualities. The sales on Friday were 7,000 bales, of which 1,400 bales were on speculation and for export. The market closed dull, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....7 11-16d.	Middling Orleans..6⅞d.
Fair Mobile.....7¾d.	Middling Mobile...6⅝d.
Fair Uplands.....7d.	Middling Uplands..5⅞d.

The stock in port was 1,325,000 bales of which 1,137,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for both goods and yarns was dull at low prices; but closed with rather a steadier feeling.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report that the weather has been unfavorable for the crop. FLOUR quiet at Tuesday's advance, 6d.@1s.; sales at 28s.@31s. WHEAT quiet at Tuesday's advance of 2d.@3d. Sales of Red at 10s. 9d.@11s., and White at 11s. 6d.@12s. 9d. CORN firm with a good demand. The market opened at a decline of 6d., but subsequently recovered. Sales of mixed at 32s. 6d.; Yellow at 33s.@33s. 6d., and White at 34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, MASON & CO., BICKLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report BEEF heavy, with little inquiry, and prices weak. PORK steady. BACON steady. LARD firm at 57s.@58s. TALLOW firm; sales of North American at 53s.@54s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars report POT ASHES dull at 27s. 9d. for old, and 28s. 6d. for new. PEARL ASHES dull, at 30s. 6d.@31s. SUGAR steady. COPPER firm, with a slight improvement on the lower qualities. RICE firm, with a large speculative inquiry for cargoes afloat; all qualities slightly advanced; sales of Carolina at 22s., ex quay. PHILADELPHIA BARK, sales at 8s. 6d.@8 11d. FISH OILS slow of sale, but prices unaltered. LINSEED OIL active at 29s. 6d. RESIN dull at 4s. 5d.@4s 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 34s.@ 33s. 9d, closing with sellers at the latter. AMERICAN TAR 15s. 9d. TEA unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT advanced 2s.; sales of White American at 56s.@60s., and Red at 54s.@58s.; Yellow 30s.@32s. IRON—Rail and Bar both dull at £5 7s. 6d.@£5 10s.; Pig Iron dull at 53s. SUGAR steady. TEA quiet, prices easier but quotations unchanged; sales, common Congou at 1s. 4d.@1s. 4½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 35s., Rough declined to 7s. 9d. RICE firm, with an active demand. COFFEE firm at an advance of 6d.@1s. LINSEED CAKE firm; Linseed OIL firm at 29s. 6d.; FISH OILS quiet; sales of Sperm at 92s., Cod at 40s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was slightly easier. Consols closed on Friday at 93⅜@93⅝ for account, ex-dividend. The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £231,000. Bar Silver 5s. 1d.@5s. 1¼d. Dollars 5s. 2d.@5s. 2¼d. Eagles 76s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON; the sales of the week added up 4,500 bales; New Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 94f.; ditto *bas*, 86f. The market closed with a declining tendency, and the quotations were barely maintained. The stock in port was 267,000 bales.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report the market generally unchanged, except an increased demand for United States Stocks. Sales of Fives at 95; Sixes dull at 98⅛@99⅛.

BELL & SON report an improved demand, but prices generally unchanged.

United States 6s, Bonds, 1868	98 @100
United States 5s	94½@ 95
Kentucky 6s, 1858-72	90 @ 92
Maryland 5s, Bonds	95½@ 96½
Massachusetts 5s, Bonds	102 @103
Mississippi Union Bank Bonds	14 @ 16
Ohio sixes, 1876	97 @ 98
Pennsylvania fives	84 @ 86
Pennsylvania 5s, Bonds	86 @ 87
South Carolina fives	86 @ 88
Tennessee sixes, Bonds	80 @ 82
Virginia sixes, 1886	83 @ 85
Virginia fives, 1888	82 @ 84
Illinois Central 7ens, 1860 (Freeland)	91 @ 93
Illinois Central Railroad	dis. 41 @ 40
Illinois Central sevens	81 @ 82
Illinois Central sixes	77 @ 79
Michigan Central eights, 1869	86½@ 79¼
Michigan Central Shares	45 @ 50
New-York Central sixes	83 @ 85
New-York Central sevens	91 @ 93
New-York Central Shares	73 @ 74
Erie Railroad sevens, 1st Mortgage	90 @ 92
Erie Railroad sevens, 2d Mortgage	87 @ 89
Erie Railroad sevens, 3d Mortgage	76 @ 76¼
Erie Railroad sevens, Convertibles	45 @ 48
Erie Railroad Stocks	18 @ 19
Panama Railroad Bonds, 1865	100 @102
Panama Railroad Bonds, 1872	98 @100
Pennsylvania Central sixes, 1st Mortgage	91 @ 93

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, June 17.

COTTON—Sales yesterday 7,000 bales, including sales to speculators and exporters. The market closed very dull, and prices weak. BREADSTUFFS steady.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, June 16—P. M.

Consols closed at 93½@93⅝ for money and account ex dividend.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Heavy Failure—Business Prospects—Ravages of the Fever—Doings of the Government—General Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

I avail myself of the opportune arrival of the steamship *Champion*, which has touched here to coal on her way to the United States from the Pacific, to send you these few lines. She has made a very rapid passage from San Francisco to this port, including her stoppages, bringing dates from that port up to the 5th of April, and will no doubt accomplish the run home in about twenty days. The principal event of interest here to the American trade is the failure of a Señor LEITE DE CASTRO, the largest flour dealer in the place, which occurred a few days since. His liabilities exceed *six hundred thousand dollars*, and I understand that the creditors will lose quite fifty per cent. in the settling up of the estate. It is only in a country like this that a man doing business without a partner can receive credit *for merchandise alone* for so vast an amount, and it is to be trusted that this failure, which has long been needed, will be a lesson to all of our English commission houses here, who are so anxious to procure American consignments, taking them at the lowest possible commissions and incurring such heavy risks for so poor a compensation.

The flour market is now, and has been for some time past, extremely dull, and many cargoes are being reshipped from here to the River La Plate. Coffee maintains its enormous high prices, and therefore none is going forward to the United States, all the vessels being about to return in ballast. Altogether business in the Brazils is at a stand-still, and as the new coffee crop, which is a very abundant one, is now about coming in, we may shortly look to a revolution in prices and consequently an activity in trade.

The fever has raged here this year with more than extraordinary violence; in fact there have been more cases than in any previous year, and no persons living in the city or its suburbs, excepting in Tijuca and Petropolis, have been free from danger. The Swedish Minister, Mr. MORSING, Sardinian Consul, Mr. TAUQUI, and the English Naval Storekeeper have died of it during the season. The fever has also been raging at Pernambuco, and the last mail brought us the news of the death of Mr. W. W. STAPP, United States Consul at that port, a victim to the prevailing epidemic.

Accounts from Montevideo state that the British Government had hired the island of Goletta, near Maldonado, at a yearly rental of £500, from the Uraguayian Government, for the establishment of their Naval Dépôt, which is to be removed from this port on account of the sickness. It is to be hoped that the Secretary of the Navy will order that of the United States to be likewise shifted to a more salubrious atmosphere, and I understand that Commodore SANDS has recommended the same to be done.

The Emperor opened the Chambers in person about three weeks since. His speech was a very pacific one, with the exception of some allusions to Uraguay, which country he intends to hold to account for some depredations committed upon Brazilian *estanceiros* living in Uraguayian limits on the Rio Grande frontier. As yet the proceedings of the Senate and House of Deputies are of little or no interest, nothing having been accomplished save the formation of the different Committees, the members of which are all elected separately, by ballot. The Minister of Finance, Senator FERREZ, has sent in his *relatorio*, in which he is very severe upon the banks and the privilege of issue extended to them, but as yet no debate has taken place upon it.

It was currently reported a day or two since that the present Ministry had resigned, and a new Cabinet formed under the direction of the Viscount DE ITABARY as Minister of the Empire, and TORRES HOMMENS as Minister of Finance. I have ascertained that there is no foundation to the report, but that such *will* be the case is almost a certainty as soon as the question of majority is tested in the Chambers. During the past eighteen months there have existed no less than four different Cabinets, so changeable are the Brazilian ideas upon the various questions at issue. The United States steamship *Narragansett*, Commander TIMOTHY A. HUNT, arrived on the 27th inst., 52 days from Norfolk. All well on board. She is now coaling, and leaves to-morrow for St. Catherines and the Pacific. The *Powhatan* is daily expected from around Cape Horn on her way to the United States. The flag-ship *Congress*, brigs *Bainbridge* and *Dolphin* are still at the river La Plate. The *Bainbridge* is supposed to be ordered home, and will leave in a few weeks. At last accounts the steamer *Pulaski* was not ready to go up the river, and the *Congress* will consequently be delayed at Montevideo, so that she may not be expected at Rio de Janeiro prior to the 1st August. A few days since the Emperor and Empress paid a visit to the gas works, and made a tour of inspection. Mr. W. G. GURLY, the engineer in charge, acted as chaperone on the occasion, and has been since decorated therefor as a "Cavalier of the Order of the Rose." While there the Emperor and Empress were weighed upon the balance scale—the former weighs 195 pounds and the latter 210 pounds. The Empress weighed very near as much as the Minister of Justice and Marine combined. The Court have removed from Petropolis, and are now sojourning at the Palace of Sen Cristoy. The opera with Mme. MEDORI and MIRATE is in full blast. MIRATE is, in the opinion of the Brazilian public, the first tenor in the world. He received $35,000 per annum during his engagement of three years. Twelve years since he sang at the Astor-place Opera house, under MARETZEK's baton, for a considerable less sum, and was not so well appreciated.

Yours truly, "THE MAJOR."

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE IN EXTRA SESSION.

Probable Attempt to Resuscitate the Mexican Treaty.

INTERESTING MEXICAN ADVICES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 26.

THE MEXICAN TREATY AND SEÑOR MATA—TRIUMPH OF THE LIBERALS.

The Senate will not take up the Mexican treaty until to-morrow, when it will finally be disposed of. There is believed to be some chance of its ratification. Señor MATA is here awaiting the result. He now seems to be indifferent thereto, since his dispatches, received to-day, indicate the triumph of the Liberals, and the establishment of religious toleration in Mexico, without the aid of a treaty made under a pressure of circumstances, and in which everything was yielded to the United States. Señor MATA's dispatches give details of the terrible battle at Guadalajara, in which the Liberals lost five hundred men, including two generals and three colonels killed, and three colonels wounded. Gen. URAGA hearing that MIRAMON was approaching, and fearing confusion among his troops, drew them off in good order, and took a position for defence. MIRAMON was then preparing to commence an attack. As the telegram from New-Orleans yesterday reports MIRAMON to be at Queretaro he must have been defeated, and retreated to that place. President JUAREZ had received notice of the defeat of the treaty, but makes no comment upon it in his official letter. Señor MATA expects to remain in the United States, until September, when he returns home. As the Court has pronounced the captured steamers not legal prizes, the question of damages will be immediately presented for the consideration of the Cabinet.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The appointment of the Quarter-Master General was before the Cabinet to-day. Dr. WM. H. MORROW, of Texas, has been engaged as Medical Officer to the troops at Fort Chadbourne, to relieve Dr. MITCHELL in his duties as acting assistant surgeon at that station. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered DAVIDSON'S new boat apparatus to be placed on the steamer *Dacotah*, now fitting out for the East Indies.

Gen. CASS, Secretary of State, leaves to-morow, on a visit to Detroit, to be absent several weeks.

The treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua were ratified to-day. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 26.

The business of the Senate to-day, in Executive session, was exclusively confined to the consideration of treaties, and resulted in the ratification of the Extradition treaty with Switzerland, and those of commerce and friendship with Bolivia, Venezuela, Honduras and Nicaragua. In that with Honduras is a transit privilege, to which, however, but little importance is attached. The Nicaraguan treaty was amended so that an American military force cannot be used without the previous assent of the United States Congress for the protection of transit and other purposes. There was no marked contest as to any of the treaties, which were ratified by nearly a unanimous vote.

Much interest is expressed relative to the treaty between the United States and Spain providing a Commission for the settlement of pending claims on the part of both countries. It contains a clause to pay for the Amistad negroes, an appropriation for which purpose has been repeatedly pressed on the consideration of Congress by the President as a matter of justice as well as a movement tending to produce a more friendly feeling between the United States and Spain. It is understood that a motion has been made to strike out this clause. It is not believed that this can prevail, but its retention may jeopardize, if not certainly defeat the ratification, which requires a two-thirds vote. In addition, the Mexican and Indian treaties are pending. As to the former there is not much prospect of its ratification.

The *Constitution* newspaper will to-morrow hoist the names of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE at the head of its columns, and publish an earnest article sustaining these nominations.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate Judge W. F. RUSSELL, as Navy Agent of New-York, in place of GEORGE N. SANDERS, removed.

It should have been stated yesterday that Butterfield's Gulf Mail Steamship Line bill was deferred instead of lost, for want of time to take action, for the bill is on the calendar of both Houses in a most favorable position for passage at the commencement of the next session, having been recommended unanimously by both Post-office Committees, and there appearing no opposition to it among the members.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 26.

The Senate was called to order at noon to-day.

After Prayer by the Chaplain, the President's proclamation, convening an extraordinary session was read.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, to which Mr. MASON objected, fixing the daily hour of meeting at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) a Committee of three was appointed to wait on the President to inform him that the Senate had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that the Post-master-General be directed to ascertain and report to the Senate at an early day next session, the number and names of the post-offices where letters were delivered by carriers for the year ending 30th June, inst., the number of letters delivered, the number of persons employed as carriers, and their respective compensations; also, the number and names of all post-offices where box-rent is collected, the aggregate amount of rent thus collected, and the rate per box charged at each of said offices respectively; also, whether any, and if so, what extra charge is made at the post-offices for depositing in the same box letters for more than one person, and the maximum rate thus collected for a single box; that it be also ascertained and reported whether the practice exists at any of the post-offices of distributing and delivering letters to box-holders, prior in point of time, to the distribution and delivery of letters to non-boxholders, and whether the practice exists of neglecting to deliver letters to the persons to whose care they are directed, and if it does, the cause of such practice.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) objecting, the resolution, lies over.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) offered a resolution looking to the dispatch of business, which was adopted, reappointing the late Standing Committees; also that all business of an executive character be referred to them, with the like power as possessed heretofore.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. Several hours were spent in secret session. Adjourned.

The President's Second Protest Message against the Covode Committee.

To the House of Representatives:

In my Message to the House of Representatives, of the 28th March last, I solemnly protested against the creation of a committee, at the head of which was placed my accuser, for the purpose of investigating whether the President had "by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory." I protested against this because it was destitute of any specification, because it referred to no particular act to enable the President to prepare for his defence, because it deprived him of the constitutional guards which, in common with every citizen of the United States, he possesses for his protection, and because it assailed his constitutional independence as a coördinate branch of the Government.

There is an enlightened justice, as well as a beautiful symmetry, in every part of the Constitution. This is conspicuously manifested in regard to impeachments. The House of Representatives possesses "the sole power of impeachment;" the Senate "the sole power to try all impeachments;" and the impeachable offences are "treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors." The practice of the House from the earliest times had been in accordance with its own dignity, the rights of the accused, and the demands of justice. At the commencement of each judicial investigation which might lead to an impeachment, specific charges were always preferred, the accused had an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses, and he was placed in full possession of the precise nature of the offence which he had to meet. An impartial and elevated Standing Committee was charged with this investigation, upon which no member inspired with the ancient sense of honor and justice would have served, had he ever expressed an opinion against the accused. Until the present occasion it was never deemed proper to transform the accuser into the judge, and to confer upon him the selection of his own committee.

The charges made against me, in vague and general terms, were of such a false and atrocious character that I did not entertain a moment's apprehension for the result. They were abhorrent to every principle instilled into me from my youth, and every practice of my life; and I did not believe it possible that the man existed who would so basely perjure himself as to swear to the truth of any such accusations. In this conviction, I am informed, I have not been mistaken.

In my former protest, therefore, I truly and emphatically declared that it was made for no reason personal to myself; but because the proceedings of the House were in violation of the rights of the co-ordinate executive branch of the Government, subversive of its constitutional independence, and, if unresisted, would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors. Notwithstanding all this, if the Committee had not transcended the authority conferred upon it by the resolution of the House of Representatives, broad and general as this was, I should have remained silent upon this subject. What I now charge is, that they have acted as though they possessed unlimited power, and, without any warrant whatever in the resolution under which they were appointed, have pursued a course not merely at war with the constitutional rights of the Executive, but tending to degrade the Presidential office itself to such a degree as to render it unworthy of the acceptance of any man of honor or principle.

The resolution of the House, so far as it is accusatory of the President, is confined to an inquiry whether he had used corrupt or improper means to influence the action of Congress, or any of its Committees, on legislative measures pending before them. Nothing more, nothing less. I have not learned through the newspapers, or in any other mode, that the Committee have touched the other accusatory branch of the resolution, charging the President with a violation of duty in failing to execute some law or laws. This branch of the resolution is, therefore, out of the question. By what authority, then, have the Committee undertaken to investigate the course of the President in regard to the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution? By what authority have they undertaken to pry into our foreign relations for the purpose of assailing him on account of the instructions given by the Secretary of State to our Minister in Mexico relative to the Tehuantepec route? By what authority have they inquired into the causes of removal from office, and this from the parties themselves removed, with a view to prejudice his character, notwithstanding this power of removal belongs exclusively to the President under the Constitution, was so decided by the first Congress in the year 1789, and has accordingly ever since been exercised? There is in the resolution no pretext of authority for the Committee to investigate the question of the printing of the Post-office blanks; nor is it to be supposed that the House, if asked, would have granted such an authority, because this question had been previously committed to two other Committees, one in the Senate, and the other in the House. Notwithstanding this absolute want of power, the Committee rushed into this investigation in advance of all other subjects.

The Committee proceeded for months, from 22d of March, 1860, to examine *ex parte*, and without any notice to myself, into every subject which could possibly affect my character. Interested and vindictive witnesses were summoned and examined before them; and the first and only information of their testimony, which, in almost every instance, I received, was obtained from the publication of such portions of it as could injuriously affect myself, in the New-York journals. It mattered not that those statements were, so far as I have learned, disproved by the most respectable witnesses who happened to be on the spot. The telegraph was silent respecting these contradictions. It was a secret committee in regard to the testimony in my defence; but it was public in regard to all the testimony which could by possibility reflect on my character. The poison was left to produce its effect upon the public mind, while the antidote was carefully withheld.

In their examinations the Committee violated the most sacred and honorable confidences existing among men. Private correspondence, which a truly honorable man would never even entertain a distant thought of divulging, was dragged to light. Different persons in official and confidential relations with myself, and with whom it was supposed I might have held conversations the revelation of which would do me injury, were examined. Even members of the Senate and members of my own Cabinet, both my constitutional advisers, were called upon to testify, for the purpose of discovering something, if possible, to my discredit.

The distribution of the patronage of the Government is by far the most disagreeable duty of the President. Applicants are so numerous, and their applications are pressed with such eagerness by their friends both in and out of Congress, that the selection of one for any desirable office gives offence to many. Disappointed applicants, removed officers, and those who for any cause, real or imaginary, had become hostile to the Administration, presented themselves, or were invited by a summons to appear before the Committee. These are the most dangerous witnesses. Even with the best intentions, they are so influenced by prejudice and disappointment that they almost inevitably discolor truth. They swear to their own versions of private conversations with the President without the possibility of contradiction. His lips are sealed, and he is left at their mercy. He cannot, as a coördinate branch of the Government, appear before a Committee of Investigation to contradict the oaths of such witnesses. Every coward knows that he can employ insulting language against the President with impunity, and every false or prejudiced witness can attempt to swear away his character before such a Committee without fear of contradiction.

Thus, for months, while doing my best at one end of the avenue to perform my high and responsible duties to the country, has there been a Committee of the House of Representatives in session at the other end of the avenue spreading a drag-net, without the shadow of authority from the House, over the whole Union, to catch any disappointed man willing to malign my character—and all this in secret conclave. The Lion's Mouth at Venice, into which secret denunciations were dropped, is an apt illustration of the Covode Committee. The Star Chamber, tyrannical and odious as it was, never proceeded in such a manner. For centuries there has been nothing like it in any civilized country, except the revolutionary tribunal of France in the days of ROBESPIERRE.

Now, I undertake to state, and to prove, that should the proceedings of the Committee be sanctioned by the House, and become a precedent for future times, the balance of the Constitution will be entirely upset, and there will no longer remain the three coördinate and independent branches of the Government—legislative, executive and judicial. The worst fears of the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution, in regard to the usurpations of the legislative on the executive and judicial branches, will then be realized. In the language of Mr. MADISON, speaking on this very subject, in the 48th number of the *Federalist*:

"In a representative Republic, where the executive magistracy is carefully limited both in the extent and duration of its power, and where the legislative power is exercised by an assembly which is inspired by a supposed influence over the people, with an intrepid confidence in its own strength; which is sufficiently numerous to feel all the passions which actuate a multitude, yet not so numerous as to be incapable of pursuing the objects of its passions by means which reason prescribes; it is against the enterprising ambition of this department that the people ought to indulge all their jealousy and exhaust all their precautions." And in the expressive and pointed language of Mr. JEFFERSON, when speaking of the tendency of the legislative branch of the Government to usurp the rights of the weaker branches: "The concentrating these in the same hands is precisely the definition of despotic Government. It will be no alleviation that these powers will be exercised by a plurality of hands, and not by a single one. One hundred and seventy-three despots would surely be as oppressive as one. Let those who doubt it turn their eyes on the Republic of Venice. As little will it avail us that they are chosen by ourselves. An elective despotism was not the Government we fought for, but one which should not only be founded on free principles, but in which the powers of Government should be so divided and balanced among several bodies of magistracy as that no one could transcend their legal limits without being effectually checked and controlled by the others."

Should the proceedings of the Covode Committee become a precedent, both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution will be violated. One of the three massive columns on which the whole superstructure rests will be broken down. Instead of the Executive being a coördinate, it will be a subordinate branch of the Government. The Presidential office will be dragged into the dust. The House of Representatives will then have rendered the Executive almost necessarily subservient to its wishes instead of being independent. How is it possible that two powers in the State can be coördinate and independent of each other, if the one claims and exercises the power to reprove and to censure all the official acts and all the private conversations of the other—and this upon *ex parte* testimony before a secret inquisitorial committee; in short, to assume a general censorship over the other? The idea is as absurd in public as it would be in private life. Should the President attempt to assert and maintain his own independence, future Covode Committees may dragoon him into submission by collecting the hosts of disappointed office-hunters, removed officers, and those who desire to live upon the public treasury, which must follow in the wake of every Administration, and they in secret conclave will swear away his reputation.

Under such circumstances he must be a very bold man should he not surrender at discretion, and consent to exercise his authority according to the will of those invested with this terrific power. The sovereign people of the several States have elected him to the highest and most honorable office in the world. He is their only direct representative in the Government. By their Constitution they have made him commander-in-chief of their army and navy. He represents them in their intercourse with foreign nations. Clothed with their dignity and authority, he occupies a proud position before all nations, civilized and savage. With the consent of the Senate he appoints all the important officers of the Government. He exercises the veto power, and to that extent controls the legislation of Congress. For the performance of these high duties he is responsible to the people of the several States, and not in any degree to the House of Representatives.

Shall he surrender these high powers conferred upon him as the Representative of the American people for their benefit to the House, to be exercised under their overshadowing influence and control? Shall he alone of all the citizens of the United States be denied a fair trial? Shall he alone not be "informed of the nature and cause of the accusation" against him? Shall he alone not "be confronted with the witnesses" against him? Shall the House of Representatives usurping the powers of the Senate, proceed to try the President, through the agency of a secret Committee of the body where it is impossible he can make any defence, and then, without affording him an opportunity of being heard, pronounce a judgment of censure against him? The very same rule might be applied for the very same reason to every judge of every Court of the United States. From what part of the Constitution is this terrible secret inquisitorial power derived? No such express power exists. From which of the enumerated powers can it be inferred? It is true, the House cannot pronounce the formal judgment against him of "removal from office," but they can, by their judgment of censure, asperse his reputation, and thus, to the extent of their influence, render the office contemptible. An example is at hand of the reckless manner in which this power of censure can be employed in high party times. The House, on a recent occasion, have attempted to degrade the President by adopting the resolution of Mr. JOHN SHERMAN, declaring that he, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Navy, "by receiving and considering the party relations of bidders for contracts, and the effect of awarding contracts upon pending elections, has set an example dangerous to the public safety, and deserving the reproof of this House."

It will scarcely be credited that the sole pretext for this vote of censure was the simple fact that, in disposing of the numerous letters of every imaginable character which I daily receive, I had, in the usual course of business, referred a letter from Col. PARRASCON, of Philadelphia, in relation to a contract, to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy, the head of the appropriate department, without expressing or intimating any opinion whatever on the subject; and to make the matter, if possible, still plainer, the Secretary has informed the Committee that "*the President did not in any manner interfere in this case, nor has he in any other case of contract since I have been in the Department.*" The absence of all proof to sustain this attempt to degrade the President, whilst it manifests the venom of the shaft aimed at him, has destroyed the vigor of the bow.

To return, after this digression. Should the House, by the institution of Covode Committees, votes of censure, and other devices to harass the President, reduce him to subserviency to their will, and render him their creature, then the well-balanced Government which our fathers framed will be annihilated. This conflict has already been commenced in earnest by the House against the Executive to a bad precedent rarely, if ever, dies. It will, I fear, be pursued in the time of my successors, no matter what may be their political character. Should secret Committees be appointed with unlimited authority to range over all the words and actions, and, if possible, the very thoughts, of the President, with a view to discover something in his past life prejudicial to his character from parasites and informers, this would be an ordeal which scarcely any mere man since the fall could endure. It would be to subject him to a reign of terror from which the stoutest and purest heart might shrink. I have passed triumphantly through this ordeal. My vindication is complete. The Committee have reported no resolution looking to an impeachment against me; no resolution of censure; not even a resolution pointing out any abuses in any of the Executive Departments of the Government to be corrected by legislation. This is the highest commendation which could be bestowed on the heads of these departments. The sovereign people of the States will, however, I trust, save my successors, whoever they may be, from any such ordeal. They are frank, bold and honest. They detest relators and informers. I, therefore, in the name and as the representative of this great people, and standing upon the ramparts of the Constitution, which they "have ordained and established," do solemnly protest against these unprecedented and unconstitutional proceedings.

There was still another Committee raised by the House on the 6th March last, on motion of Mr. HOARD, to which I had not the slightest objection. The resolution creating it was confined to specific charges, which I have ever since been ready and willing to meet. I have at all times invited and defied fair investigation upon constitutional principles. I have received no notice that this Committee have ever proceeded to the investigation.

Why should the House of Representatives desire to encroach on the other departments of the Government? Their rightful powers are ample for every legitimate purpose. They are the impeaching body. In their legislative capacity, it is their most wise and wholesome prerogative to institute rigid examinations into the manner in which all departments of the Government are conducted, with a view to reform abuses, to promote economy, and so improve every branch of the Administration. Should they find reason to believe, in the course of their examinations, that any grave offence had been committed by the President, or any officer of the Government, rendering it proper, in their judgment, to resort to impeachment, their course would be plain. They would then transfer the question from their legislative to their accusatory jurisdiction, and take care that, in all the preliminary judicial proceedings preparatory to the vote of articles of impeachment, the accused should enjoy the benefit of cross-examining the witnesses, and all the other safeguards with which the Constitution surrounds every American citizen.

If, in a legislative investigation, it should appear that the public interest required the removal of any officer of the Government, no President has ever existed who, after giving him a fair hearing, would hesitate to apply the remedy.

This I take to be the ancient and well-established practice. An adherence to it will best promote the harmony and the dignity of the intercourse between the coördinate branches of the Government, and render us all more respectable in the eyes of our own countrymen and of foreign nations.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1860.

THE JAPANESE IN NEW-YORK.

Effect of the Grand Ball—More Visits to the Stores—Excursions To-day—The Approaching Departure.

Morpheus was extensively courted yesterday among the Japanese visitors at the Metropolitan. The zest with which the entire Embassy, from the prince down to the cooks, enjoyed the festivities of the grand ball, necessitated a day of rest. The chief Ambassador, however, found time in the morning to visit the Brooklyn Glass Works in company with two or three of his suite, under the guidance of Mr. WM. LELAND. The prince viewed with great interest the various operations of glass melting, blowing and moulding, and gratefully accepted presents of various articles manufactured in his presence. Another party, including TOMY, visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard to view the arrangements on the *Niagara*. The baggage is now nearly all stored, and all will be ready promptly on Saturday for the Embassy to embark on their homeward voyage. The subordinate officers continue their shopping excursions, and throughout yesterday, as during every day of their stay in the City, their presence in some of the principal stores could be noted by the crowds peering in at the doors and windows. Two or three of the Niphonese experienced a new sensation by riding in an omnibus, which they were, after some difficulty, persuaded to enter. During their stay they seemed suspicious of the whole arrangement, as if fearful of a design to play some trick upon them.

During yesterday afternoon the chief Embassadors, by invitation, called at the residence of the wife of Commodore PERRY, and attended a *matinée* given in their honor at the residence of AUGUST BELMONT, in Fifth-avenue.

Among the presents received yesterday were a large air gun for the chief Embassador, and a wooden leg for Dr. KAWASKI, of such mechanical construction that the Doctor may feel tempted to cut off his leg in order to try it.

Various parties will, to-day, visit the fortifications in the harbor, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and an india rubber factory.

A large gang of workmen was engaged yesterday in clearing away the *débris* of the grand ball. The mountain of empty bottles told the story of the principal feature of the entertainment. Both Niblo's Theatre and Christy's Concert-room were restored to the condition requirable for their regular performances in the evening.

In view of the fact that the article of glass ware, which has been brought to greater perfection in the United States than in any other country in the world, is almost unknown in Japan, and that the Japanese show great interest in this branch of our manufactures, Messrs. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., corner of Broadway and Broome streets, have presented, at great expense, three magnificent services of cut table glass as presents to the Japanese Ambassadors. Each service consists of goblets, champagne and wine glasses, decanters, celery glasses, rice dishes, polished lapidary diamond saltcellars, ruby gilt finger bowls, liqueurs, clarets and green hock glasses. The pattern of each set is different, and each service is fitted into a highly-polished rosewood case, lined with velvet, and mounted with silver shields, on which are engraved the names of the Ambassadors, with the words, Presented by E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., New-York. They will be exhibited to the public in the store windows of E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co. for a few days only.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The California Overland Mail.

OVER A MILLION AND A-HALF ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK—FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

The Overland Mail has arrived here, and brings the missing package of telegraph news sent *via* Vizalia on the night of the 5th inst.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 5—11 P. M., *Via* Vizalia.

The steamer *Golden

THE ERRAND-BEARERS.

16TH 6TH MONTH, YEAR 84 OF THE STATES.

1. Over sea, hither from Niphon,
Courteous, the Princes of Asia, swart-cheek'd princes,
First-comers, guests, two-sworded princes,
Lesson-giving princes, lean ng back in their open barouches, bare-headed, impassive,
This day they ride through Manhattan.

2. Libertad!
I do not know whether others behold what I behold pass, in the procession, along with the Princes of Asia, the errand-bearers,
Bringing up the rear, hovering above, around, or in the ranks marching;
But I will sing you a song of what I behold, Libertad.

3. When million-footed Manhattan, unpent, descends to its pavements,
When the thunder cracking guns arouse me with the proud roar I love,
When the round-mouth'd guns, out of the smoke and smell I love, spit their salutes,
When the fire-flashing guns have fully alerted me —When heaven-clouds canopy my city with a delicate thin haze,
When, gorgeous, the countless straight stems, the forests at the wharves, thicken with colors,
When every ship is richly drest, and carrying her flag at the peak,
When pennants trail, and festoons hang from the windows,
When Broadway is entirely given up to foot-passers and foot-standers—When the mass is densest,
When the façades of the houses are alive with people—When eyes gaze, riveted, tens of thousands at a time,
When the guests, Asiatic, from the islands, advance—When the pageant moves forward visible,
When the summons is made—When the answer that waited thousands of years, answers,
I too, arising, answering, descend to the pavements, merge with the crowd, and gaze with them.

4. Superb-faced Manhattan,
Comrade Americanos—to us, then, at last, the orient comes.

5. To us, my city,
Where our tall-topt marble and iron beauties range on opposite sides—to walk in the space between,
To-day our antipodes comes.

6. The Originatress comes.
The land of Paradise—land of the Caucasus—the nest of birth,
The nest of languages, the bequeather of poems—The race of eld,
Florid with blood, pensive, rapt with musings, hot with passion,
Sultry with perfume, with ample and flowing garments,
With sunburnt visage, with intense soul and glittering eyes,
The race of Brahma comes.

7. See, my cantabile! these, and more, are flashing to us from the procession;
As it moves, changing, a kaleidescope divine it moves, changing, before us.

8. Not the errand-bearing princes,
Not the tann'd Japanese only—not China only, nor the Mongol only,
Lithe and silent, the Hindoo appears—the whole continent appears—the past, the dead,
The murky night-morning of wonder and fable, inscrutable,
The enveloped mysteries, the old and unknown hive-bees,
The North—the sweltering South—Assyria—the Hebrews—the ancient of ancients,
Vast desolated cities—the gliding Present—All of these, and more, are in the pageant-procession.

9. Geography, the world, is in it,
The Great Sea, the brood of islands, Polynesia,
The coast beyond—the coast you, henceforth, are facing—you, Libertad! from your western golden shores,
The countries there, with their populations—the millions en masse—are curiously here,
The multitudes are all here—they show visibly enough to my eyes,
The swarming market-places—the temples, with idols ranged along the sides, or at the end—bonze, brahmin, and lama, also,
The mandarin, farmer, merchant, mechanic, and fisherman, also,
The singing-girl and the dancing-girl—the ecstatic person, absorbed,
The interminable unpitied hordes of toilsome persons—the divine Buddha,
The secluded Emperors—Confucius himself—the great poets and heroes—the warriors, the castes, all,
Trooping up, crowding from all directions—from the Altay mountains,
From Thibet—from the four winding and far-flowing rivers of China,
From the southern peninsulas, and the demi-continental islands—from Malaysia,
These, and whatever belongs to them, palpable, show forth to me—are seized by me,
And I—seized by them, and friendlily held by them,
Till, as here, them all I chant, Libertad! for themselves and for you.

10. I too, raising my voice, bear an errand,
I chant the World on my Western Sea,
I chant, copious, the islands beyond, thick as stars in the sky,
I chant the new empire, grander than any before—As in a vision, it comes to me;
I chant America, the Mistress—I chant a greater supremacy,
I chant, projected, a thousand blooming cities yet, in time, on those groups of sea-islands,
I chant my sailships and steamships threading the archipelagoes,
I chant my stars and stripes fluttering in the wind,
I chant commerce opening, the sleep of ages having done its work—races, re-born, refreshed,
Lives, works resumed—The object I know not—but the old, the Asiatic, resumed, as it must be,
Commencing from this day, surrounded by the world.

11. And you, Libertad of the world!
You shall sit in the middle, thousands of years,
As to-day, from one side, the Princes of Asia come to you,
As to-morrow, from the other side, the Queen of England sends her eldest son to you.

12. The sign is reversing, the orb is enclosed,
The ring is circled, the journey is done,
The box-lid is but perceptibly opened—nevertheless, the perfume pours copiously out of the whole box.

13. Young Libertad!
With the venerable Asia, the all-mother,
Be considerate with her, now and ever, hot Libertad—for you are all,
Bend your proud neck to the long-off mother, now sending messages over the archipelagoes to you, young Libertad;
—Were the children straying westward so long? So wide the tramping?
Were the precedent dim ages debouching westward from Paradise so long?
Were the centuries steadily footing it that way, all the while, unknown, for you, for reasons?
—They are justified—they are accomplished—They shall now be turned the other way also, to travel toward you thence,
They shall now also march obediently eastward, for your sake, Libertad.

WALT WHITMAN.

SHOOTING AFFRAY BETWEEN EDITORS.—The Lynchburg, Va., correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* describes a desperate affray which occurred in that town, on the 23d, between G. W. and W. H. HARDWICKE, of the *Republican*, and C. W., JOSEPH, ROBERT and GEORGE BUTTON, of the *Virginian*. The difficulty grew out of an article which appeared in the editorial columns of the *Virginian*, charging Mr. GLASS, political Editor of the *Republican*, and Postmaster of Lynchburg, with dereliction of duty in attending the Democratic Convention. The next morning a paragraph appeared in the *Republican* denouncing C. W. BUTTON, proprietor of the *Virginian*, as a coward, &c. This brought out a card from JOSEPH BUTTON, local Editor of the *Virginian*, charging G. W. HARDWICKE with cowardice, reflecting on him as being the son of a vagrant, whose father, now dead, was sold in the streets of Lynchburgh for fifty cents. The following morning, another card appeared in the *Virginian*, in which JOSEPH BUTTON expressed regret for having invaded the sanctuary of the dead, but affirmed that he had no retraction to make in relation to what he had said about G. W. HARDWICKE. The parties met on the afternoon of the same day in the streets of Lynchburgh, when they at once drew their revolvers and began firing at each other. Fifteen or twenty shots were exchanged. The HARDWICKES escaped uninjured. JOSEPH BUTTON was shot in the abdomen—the ball passing entirely through his body. He died soon after. ROBERT BUTTON was shot in the side—the ball lodging in the spinal region. The HARDWICKES have been committed and the offices of both papers are at present closed.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Celebration of the Feast of Corpus Christi at Munich—The Visit of the Grand Duke of Baden to Heidelburg—Affairs in the Tyrol, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Saturday, June 9, 1860.

Last Thursday was one of the great days of the year for Munich. It was the solemn holiday of Corpus Christi, which is celebrated with more pomp, perhaps, in Vienna and Munich, the two Catholic capitals of Germany, than anywhere else outside of Rome. All the churches in the city were decorated with green boughs; altars were built at various places in the streets, and handsomely ornamented; the population of the surrounding country, dressed in the picturesque costume of the several localities, crowded the squares, and jostled against the more civilized people of Munich with unconscious devotion.

The exercises of the day began with a High Mass in the Church of St. Michael, on whose front the bronze Archangel, almost smothered with boughs, might be seen with his foot on the neck of the Fiend, in the attitude of one *not* "entirely unaccustomed to public speaking." The Mass was at 7 A. M. At 7:45 the great procession, forming in front of the church, began to move. Its thousand banners, richly embroidered in gold and crimson, or painted with skill and taste, relieved its progress from the monotony which a spectator would otherwise have found. The Archbishop of Munich, and Prince CHIGI, the Papal Nuncio, were of course there. The place of King MAX, now in Darmstadt, was filled by his brother ADALBERT, whose good-natured, beery look, and fondness for the Volks Theatre, are hardly in accordance with royal dignity. Many diplomatic officers, and distinguished "citizens and strangers" also walked in the monster train. The Professors of the University, in scarlet and purple robes, the Generals of the army, the Guilds Associations of the different trades, each with its peculiar banner, (as for instance, the "Society of Landlords and Hotel keepers,"—whose banner, strange to say, did *not* display the Good Samaritan!) charity schools and convents, orders of friars, and orders of knights,—these made up a long procession, which was more than an hour and a half in passing a given point.

Before noon, however, the strictly religious part of the ceremony was over, and the public dispersed to its houses—public-houses—to conclude the ceremonies of the day in a patriotic and national manner. It is impossible to reckon how much beer was drank, that afternoon and evening; but I'll venture to say, had you been with me in one of the beer-gardens, and heard how often the waiter said: "Patience, gentlemen; we are just opening a new cask," you would have opened your eyes and mouth with astonishment. In the evening, the two Volks Theatres were in full blast, and the great Hof Theatre was crowded to witness the representation of "Oberon," given only the week before, for the first time this season, with entirely new scenery and costumes.

The Munich Theatre, you know, is the largest in Germany. Its orchestra is exceeded by none. But the singing at this opera seldom rises above mediocrity. There are no stars in the vocal line, who can content themselves with a provincial capital and small pay. I should put the singers in Munich about on a level with a majority of opera companies in Italy. Both cases are the result of the same fact; namely, that so soon as a cantatrice can get good pay somewhere else, she will not stay at home, without it. And so Italy and Germany, which supply the chief musical talent of the world, sometimes want it themselves. "Shoemaker's children always go barefoot," says the saw.

The scenery of the present Opera, which was the production of the Court scene-painters, was surpassingly beautiful, and rich in ingenious mechanical effects. The fountains in the moonlight, the storm at sea, dying away to a calm, the red sunset, succeeded by night, starlight, and at last the moon, shining on the water; the appearance and approach of a distant ship, the riding of fairies through the air, and the swimming of mermaids in the sea; the hot, sunny landscapes of Bagdad and Tunis, the magnificent tropical vegetation; and finally the fairy castle, glorious with Bengal lights and showers of falling gold, and all alive with the fairy ballet troupe;—all these scenic effects were rendered so beautifully by the combined efforts of the painter and the machinist that this susceptible Munich public was almost beside itself with admiration; and applauded the prima donna in the worst places, just because she was singing in such a pretty garden!

Old King LUDWIG, who has just returned from his visit to Vienna, appeared in his box, together with his son, the jolly ADALBERT, and his wife, the Infantin of Spain. The Ex-King is seldom or never seen in company with the present monarch; for MAX is jealous of his father, who is evidently beloved by the people, and wishes, of course, to give them no opportunity of showing their preferences. But now, the King being gone, LUDWIG was quite sociable, nodding and smiling to people in the audience whom he recognized, and seeming very glad to get back again to Munich.

I mentioned in my last the visit of the Grand Duke of Baden to Heidelberg. It seems that the very first flag which met his glance, as he issued from the railway depôt, was the red, black and gold—the national colors of Germany. He was quite displeased at first, but finding the town full of the same colors he made the best of it, and behaved himself so well towards the citizens that the enthusiasm, which was small and artificial at his arrival, became general and hearty before he left. As was to be expected, he had an interview with MAX, of Bavaria, which is described in the papers as a "long conversation." It seems to be the fashion, since Villafranca, for sovereigns to meet one another, and make oral promises, rather than put their friendships to the dangerous test of diplomatic correspondence.

You will have already seen that the new Imperial Council of Austria has been opened by a speech from the Emperor, and that the Hungarian members have expressly disclaimed the idea that they represent anybody but themselves, in taking seats in such a body. This declaration robs the *Reichsrath* of its theoretical efficiency as a conciliatory measure, while it may still be able to accomplish something in a practical way, towards the satisfaction of the righteous demands of the Provinces.

Last time I wrote you about Tyrol I noticed the change for the better in the public opinion of that country, giving the credit to the Archduke STEPHEN, who, I think, was Stadt Halter. I am told by intelligent Germans, just returned from Tyrol, that this renewal of confidence was only temporary, if at all real; and that it is almost incredible *now* to what an extent the popular dissatisfaction has gone. The concessions being made to other parts of the Empire have aroused the just indignation of the Tyrolese, who say: "We are robbed of our old rights, and because we remain peaceable we cannot have them again; but Hungary and Italy have won, or will win, by revolution what we should also have."

The Imperial Government has taken from the Tyrolese, at different times, all their privileged rights. The chase is no longer free; their lands are directly taxed, they are obliged to support garrisons of foreign soldiers, and they are ruled by foreign officers, contrary to their traditional exemption and hereditary rights. They actually lament, sometimes that they ever were victorious against Bavaria and France. "HOFER," they say, "died for us; but he died, it seems, in vain. Were we now in Bavaria, we should be still free." The amount of feeling necessary to effect such a transformation in the opinions of a nation, as to make it doubt the glory of its own Past, and look forward without hope to its Future, is not easily calculable. How much we should be obliged to suffer, in America, before we could grow skeptic as to the Revolution, and mourn over the hallucinations of WASHINGTON!

The religion of the Tyrolese has much to do with their loyalty; and this weakening of the one is accompanied, and partly caused, by an enlightenment in the other. Except in the secluded valleys, where news and newspapers never come, the people do not believe implicitly, as heretofore, in the statements of the priests. The description which was in general true of their religious simplicity and faith six months ago, is less so every day. The danger of the Pope has roused the "*temporal*" *energies* of the priesthood, and the political harangue of to-day is not like the fatherly advice and sympathy which was so often heard from the pulpits of a year or more ago. That the charm of combined superstition and loyalty now broken can never be renewed, seems clear enough. And so perishes the last false example of blissful ignorance. There is no longer an Arcadia on earth.

R. W. R.

ANOTHER POISONING CASE.—Ellenville, Ulster County, is in a tumult over a suspected double poisoning case. Two years ago a woman by the name of HEDDEN died suddenly, and last October one SHEELEY, residing in the same neighborhood, met an equally sudden end. The neighbors were alarmed, disinterred Mr. SHEELEY's body, and sent it to this City for analysis. It was found to contain large quantities of arsenic, and suspicion was at once directed against Mrs. SHEELEY and Mr. HEDDEN, who were related and it was supposed desired to obtain some property which belonged to their respective husband and wife. Mrs. SHEELEY left Ellenville while the Coroner's inquest was in progress, but was pursued and overtaken. The officers have not yet arrested HEDDEN.

WORDS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Rev. Dr. Cheever—The "Times" on Pulpit Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Strictures dispensed by editors from the columns of their own journals "rarely fall within the range of the topics which" your correspondent "feels called upon to treat," but the attacks of the TIMES, in some of its recent issues, on Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, of this City, "furnish an exception."

Turning back no further in these "TIMES which try" clergy-"men's souls," than to the issue of May 22, we find an editorial with the caption "Pulpit Law and St. Thaddeus." Under this compound ecclesiastical title, the TIMES professor of *homiletics* and *Canonization*, after a few luminous passages on the latter subject by way of introduction, proceeds to report to the "universal Yankee nation" and a part of Gotham, a sermon, which in the first place he never heard.

2. It was not preached at the *time* he says it was.

3. It was not preached at all. The author of "Pulpit law and St. Thaddeus" accuses Dr. CHEEVER among other things of,

1. "Getting up, on a Sunday morning, in the pulpit, and preaching a sermon which, first of all, decides the point of law as to the power of the Senate to compel testimony, and then advises the people to march on Washington and take HYATT out of jail by force."

Now, it is not charged that the leading journalist of the times *knowingly* and *intentionally* stated what was not true. But whether it be charitably supposed that the article was penned from vague report, or extemporized by the compositor without "copy," the injury is none the less on that account. The obvious import of the statement is incorrect; its inevitable tendency is injurious.

"Pulpit Law" says of Dr. CHEEVER:

2. "He is holding a Court of Appeals in Union-square, and to the functions of a Supreme Judge is adding the duties of a revolutionary chief. He first passes on the points of law, and then calls on the mob to carry out his decision."

Here we have a repetition of the same charge, with the same non-conformity to fact, and a little more color in the brush.

"Pulpit Law" says:

3. "If the Supreme Court were to subpœna one of the Trustees of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church to give evidence in a suit, and he or his counsel entertained doubts as to the legality of the process, refused to answer, went to jail for a contempt, and would not ask for a *habeas corpus*—what should we think if Dr. CHEEVER, in these circumstances, were to get up in his pulpit the following Sunday, declare that the Supreme Court had decided wrongly, that the rule laid down in Smith *vs.* Brown was untenable, that he had himself examined the question, and called upon the congregation to follow him to Eldridge-street jail the next day and rescue the prisoner *vi et armis*? And yet what he is now doing is in all essential respects precisely the same thing."

Here we have a long, hypothetical, carefully-worded preparation, for the repetition of the same charge substantially, though in a varied form.

4. "Pulpit Law" says: "Dr. CHEEVER calls on 'the people' to deliver the martyred HYATT, by force of arms."

The charge here reduced to one point stands unencumbered and unqualified.

The four specifications above, marked 1, 2, 3 and 4, are all taken, word for word, from "Pulpit Law" and "St. Thaddeus," and all refer to the same sermon, said to have been preached by Dr. CHEEVER on the morning of May 20. The truth is, however, that on the *morning* of that day Dr. C. preached from the words: "Now Jesus loved Martha and her sister and Lazarus." John xi., 5.

The sermon was one of great tenderness, beauty and excellence, and contained not *one* word of allusion to the Senate of the United States or Mr. HYATT.

Should the argument here be closed, the case at this point *submitted*, and the pulpit censor of the TIMES non-suited, he could have no reason to complain. He need not, however, "tremble in his boots." No undue advantage shall be taken of chronological errors.

Dr. CHEEVER did, on the *evening* of May 20, preach (according to previous announcement) on "The Right of Conscience towards God in the People of the United States, and the Violation of that Right in the Illegal Imprisonment of THADDEUS HYATT." But even in that sermon not one of the specifications, as quoted above from "Pulpit Law," can be found. Fruitless will be the effort to discover in that sermon, in form or substance, in spirit or letter, said specifications. Nor was there at its close any effort to "enroll men in the vestry," or "muster forces on Union-square." There were no "calls to the mob to carry out his decisions," or "deliver the martyred HYATT by force of arms."

Pass we now, in these trying TIMES, to the issue of June 14, in which we find the following:

"In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from Dr. CHEEVER and others, for the release of THADDEUS HYATT."

In the next issue, June 15, this Leading Organ peals out:

"A CHANGE OF TUNE.—Dr. CHEEVER has actually 'petitioned' the Senate to release THADDEUS HYATT. This is not only a sad falling off in the reverend gentleman's ardor, but a very discreditable abandonment of principle. It is only a fortnight since he declared from the pulpit that it was 'the people's' duty to go to Washington and take HYATT out of jail by force of arms; and still more recently he has insisted upon it that the whole question was one of principle—that it was the power of the Senate which was in dispute—that HYATT did not want to come out through an act of grace; but demanded his liberation as an act of justice. There were consequently in the eyes of all the Doctor's followers but three issues to this affair in the least degree probable: either that the Senate would discharge the prisoner unconditionally; or that the congregation of the Church of the Puritans would break open the jail; or that HYATT would die in his cell.

We recorded, yesterday, with sorrow, the humiliating fact that, before any of these things had occurred to enrich our political annals, our ecclesiastical HAMPDEN had actually waived the constitutional points, and acknowledged the Senate's jurisdiction by a common-place petition. A petition presented to a legislative body acknowledges, at least by implication, that it can ei her grant or refuse the prayer at its discretion. A demand is tacked on to a strong protest is the usual form of proceeding, when an unscrupulous tyrant is called upon to do an act of simple justice take his heavy hand off innocent shoulders, and obey the laws. Anything milder is an unworthy and an unbecoming concession to mere brute force, of which we should have supposed Dr. CHEEVER the last man to be guilty. When such people as he bow down to the Dagon of the Philistines, weaker mortals may well tremble in their boots."

Behold how great an evil a little error occasioneth.

1. "Mr. SUMNER" never "presented in the Senate a petition from Dr. CHEEVER for the release of THADDEUS HYATT."

2. "Dr. CHEEVER has" *not* "actually petitioned the Senate to release THADDEUS HYATT," nor is his name to be found in connection with any such petition by his authority.

3. "There is" *not* "a sad falling off in the reverend gentleman's ardor," *nor* "a very discreditable abandonment of principle."

4. He *never* "declared from the pulpit that it was the people's duty to go to Washington and take HYATT out by *force of arms*."

True he *did* "insist upon it that the whole question was one of principle."

True, "HYATT did not want to come out by an act of grace; but he did demand his liberation as an act of justice."

It is also true that the Senate has "discharged the prisoner *unconditionally* and *unanimously*.

Whether "the Senate of the United States choses to adopt his views on parliamentary privilege, without the smallest doubt or question," or dreaded an "amount of force that would suffice to place the Senators in bodily fear, and extract from their terrors and agonies a full declaimer of the obnoxious powers they claim," let the chronicler of the TIMES determine.

True, also, there has been "a *change of tune*," but not in Dr. CHEEVER.

On the 15th, the *Senate* changed its tune, and (note the coincidence) on the very day that this event "occurred, to enrich our political annals, the TIMES changed *its* tune—coming down from its high position of censure and accusation, and recording, with sorrow, the humiliating fact," &c. But waste not the perfume of your sighs in unavailing regrets. The TIMES demand your nobler energies. Go, "dry" your "tears, and thus hear me." "Our ecclesiastical HAMPDEN has actually waived" no "constitutional point," nor for one moment "acknowledged the Senate's jurisdiction by a common-place position."

In conclusion, your correspondent concurs in the opinion that "it is extremely difficult to know how to treat a performance of this sort. Such an occurrence in a leading" organ "of the City, the chief" editor "being a person of" our Ex Lieut Governor's "position, seems hardly a fit subject for levity, and yet" he finds it "impossible to be entirely grave over it."

There are, however, *grave* and weighty *reflections* in the *application* of this subject. "We are willing to allow a popular" writer "a large latitude, both in the subjects he selects for his" essays, "and in the sources from which he draws his illustrations. But we doubt if the most liberal theory of" editorial "duty ever contemplated the possibility of" an editor reporting sermons he never *heard*, making the preacher responsible for sentiments he never uttered, and then holding him up to the people as a "*revolutionary chief*" deserving the execration of the TIMES.

Such a course might indeed help to excite a mob to raze the church on Union-square, or burn its faithful pastor in effigy, but would never save the Union nor speed the good times coming.

And now, inasmuch as you admit that "a *demand* tacked on to a strong *protest* is the usual form of proceeding" in certain emergencies, and inasmuch as you consider "anything milder an unworthy and unbecoming concession, of which you have supposed Dr. CHEEVER the last man to be guilty," you will not, it is hoped, consider it improper in your correspondent to *protest strongly* and *persistently* against the wrongs, *unintentional* but *real*, as above stated, and to *demand* that you make restitution in *all succeeding* TIMES, as in duty bound, and as you would that others in like circumstances should do to you. Yours, &c., D.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860.

Note from Mr. Ranney.

CITY PRISON, ROOM No. 95,
NEW-YORK, Friday, June 22, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report of my sentence, &c., in your issue of the 14th inst., makes the matter appear to the public so entirely different from what it really is, that I feel it not only due to myself that you should correct the same, but beneficial to the community, to remark that since I have been obliged to respond considerably to the call of legal tribunals, especially in connection with criminal proceedings, I have observed that it is almost universally the case that the reports in *all our papers* are exceedingly exaggerated or most wofully wrong, resulting frequently in great disparagement to the cause of the unfortunate prisoner and totally failing to give to the world the facts in the case. Since the commencement of the tirade against "The Gift Book Man" you have issued numerous statements relative thereto which have been very incorrect, and in the one referred to above you state, among other inaccuracies, that "the Supreme Court denied me a new trial," while in fact I had a trial there, or rather an argument on points of law on which my case has rested from the beginning, (it never having been tried on its merits,) and for the settlement of which it is carried to the Court of Appeals. I was obliged to be sentenced by Judge RUSSELL, (not Recorder BARNARD as stated,) before I could appeal, and instead of being sent to the State Prison I am, for the present at least, an inmate of the aforesaid institution. You will oblige me by inserting the above.

Yours respectfully,
A. RANNEY.

The Dignity of our Judges—Contempt of Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a member of the New-York Bar I may be permitted to volunteer in defence of the Court, when undeservedly censured through your columns. I am fully aware that the dignity of the Bench must be upheld by the Judges themselves in punishing severely the slightest contempt on the part of counsel, suitor or witness; and of your duty, as Editor of one of the most influential and widely-circulated papers in the State, to expose any failure on their part to do so; but, unless the power of the Press be wielded, I will not say with caution, but with justice, in these cases, it will not only cease to be of any avail in counteracting the evil complained of, but must necessarily be productive of great evil, because it will lead the public to believe that there is a much greater want of decorum, dignity and respect prevailing in our Courts than is really the case, and consequently must necessarily bring the administration of justice into contempt. The remarks which have called forth this protest may be found in an article which appeared in your paper of the 23d inst, under the head of "Contempt of Court," and contain, in my opinion, an unjust criticism on Judge INGRAHAM'S judicial course in reserving his decision upon a motion for an attachment against the Board of Aldermen who had failed to take notice of a peremptory mandamus until the motion was withdrawn. "Thus again," you add, "the authority of the Court was contemptuously set at defiance with utter impunity." The form of the motion for the attachment does not appear by your statement, but we may presume that the almost universal practice in such cases was followed on this occasion, and that the application came before the Court on an order to show cause. Whether or not the Aldermen did show cause we are not informed; but in any event, if the learned Judge who heard the motion entertained the slightest doubt as to the propriety of granting the attachment, it was not only his privilege, but his duty, not to come to a hasty conclusion, and this duty is all the more incumbent upon the Court in this class of cases, where the remedy sought for is severe and extraordinary, and if incautiously granted might render the Courts liable to the reproach of abusing their power and of acting oppressively. In nine cases out of ten, where an attachment is moved for on the ground of contempt, the Court reserves its decision, and if there is anything to distinguish the present case from others of the same kind it has not been disclosed.

For what purpose the *mandamus* was issued, upon whose application, why the motion for an attachment was withdrawn, you have not stated; nor was it necessary that you should, unless you meant to deny the right of the moving party to withdraw his application, or intended to insist that it was the duty of the Court to decide the motion even after it had been withdrawn, and I find nothing in your article to warrant either inference. If, therefore, the Court on this occasion had the right to put into practice the maxim, "*Curia advisare vult*;" if the party applying for the attachment had a right to withdraw his application, and if the Court was not bound to decide the motion after the same had been withdrawn, you surely should not have blamed Judge INGRAHAM if it so happened, without any fault of his, "that the authority of the Court was contemptuously set at defiance, with utter impunity."

On the 22d instant an article appeared in your paper on this same subject, viz: "Contempt of Court," wherein you noticed the difference between contempt shown by improper conduct in the presence of the Court and what you very aptly termed "technical contempt in not obeying an order made in a civil suit." I was therefore surprised to see that you had entirely lost sight of the distinction in the article which you published on the 23d. In the former case the punishment for contempt is in vindication of the offended dignity of the Court; in the latter it is simply the means of enforcing obedience to an order made for the benefit of one of the parties to the suit, and would necessarily be a useless proceeding where the suit has been settled or discontinued.

But was there any contempt shown on the part of the Aldermen in this case. You undoubtedly have decided the point against them, and may be justly so, but as I have not seen the motion-papers, I cannot say whether I should agree with you or not; out this is the very point submitted to his Honor, Judge INGRAHAM, and the fact stated by you that he reserved his decision, satisfies me that the case was not as free from doubt as you seem to think.

Yours truly,
AMICUS CURIÆ.

The Case of Harden.

HIS DEPORTMENT AND REPORTED CONFESSION.

From the Trenton True American, June 25.

We received intelligence on Saturday evening, which is reliable, not only confirmatory of the charges made against HARDEN during the trial, but revealing an amount of guilt beyond these circumstances almost incredible. Our informant states that HARDEN is even now writing his confession, and that he has communicated certain portions of it to the jailor and one or two others.

The administering of the poison to his wife commenced on her return to RAMSAY'S, and was given to her while sitting on his knee even during the endearments of an apparently loving wife. He kindly invited her to partake of an apple on which he had spread arsenic. She unsuspectingly eat it, remarking that it appeared to have something gritty on it. He replied that it was "nothing." There are statements said to have been made by the prisoner involving his criminality with others who snared his affections, but we do not think it proper to speak of them until HARDEN chooses to make them public himself. His purchase of the arsenic at Easton, his using that which was about the house, are all confirmed by HARDEN'S own words. What is most astonishing is the statement that in the perpetration of these enormities HARDEN does not seem to have had the slightest compunctions. He did them without for once thinking that he was doing anything very dreadful.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Belvidere on the 25th, says:

Contrary to the current reports, HARDEN entertained little, if any, real expectation of a commutation of his sentence. Of course it was desirable on his part, and on that of his friends, to get a reprieve for some length of time, and this may account for the report which has been so generally circulated as to the tenacity with which he clung to the hope, amounting even to confident expectation, of a commutation. His own acknowledgments of his guilt have been a mutual understanding among those who felt interested in him—an interest in whose prayers he requested about the time of his sentence.

On last Friday night, just at the close of a very solemn prayer-meeting, by the Young Men's Christian Association of this place, Rev. S. B. DAY, pastor of the M. E. Church, at this place, who, together with Rev. WM. HENRY KIRK, of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, who has been assiduous in his attention upon the prisoner, rose in his place and made the public announcement that HARDEN confessed his guilt of the crime with all aggravating circumstances, and asked the prayers of all Christians in his behalf. He feels that he deserves nothing at the hands of God or man, and fully acknowledges the justice of his sentence.

He has frequently been made the subject of special prayer—both public and private—by meetings and private Christians at this place. More or less clergymen from various places have prayed with him in his cell. Yesterday afternoon he wrote a note to Mr. J. HILTES, chorister at the First Presbyterian Church, (whose meetings are held at the Court House, during the erection of a splendid house of worship, now almost complete,) to come with his choir and sing a few pieces of sacred music at his cell window. The note was written in such solemn terms as might have been expected from a sensible man about to be launched from the gallows into eternity. He especially designated as two of the hymns to be sung, the familiar and beautiful one beginning—

There is a fountain filled with blood
Drawn from Immanuel's veins;

and also that of which the first two lines are:

Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly.

Accordingly, the choir repaired to his window, in the afternoon, after service, about the setting of the sun, and with trembling voices and sinking hearts, sang the pieces indicated. Some of the young ladies were so overcome as to be almost unable to sink. HARDEN did not make his appearance. A man has been kept with him in his cell ever since his conviction.

TRIBUTE TO AN AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDER.—The Washington *Intelligencer* says: "We have been shown an oval box, studded with diamonds, emeralds, and opals, presented by the Emperor of Russia to Mr. WM. H. WEBB, of New-York, as a testimonial of the Emperor's satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. WEBB executed the contract for building the frigate *Grand Admiral* for the Russian Government. The following is the letter of the Russian Minister of Marine conveying to Mr. WEBB the handsome testimonial:

SIR: His Imperial Highness, the Grand Admiral, desires me to acknowledge the reception of your letter dated the 7th of January. He has great pleasure to state it once more that he is perfectly satisfied with the performances of the frigate, especially with her speed, facility in handling and spacious accommodations—qualities so essential in an efficient war steamer.

His Highness is also very much pleased with the manner you conducted the whole of the business, and if he did not give you more orders it was not in consequence of want of necessary qualities in the ship, or any deficiency in the fulfillment of the contract, carried through all its numerous details with the utmost care and good faith.

I may add that, as a proof of the entire satisfaction of the Imperial Government, his Majesty has been pleased to acknowledge your services in ordering a handsome diamond box to be forwarded to you through our representative in the United States, which was done immediately after you left St. Petersburgh. I remain, dear Sir, yours truly devoted,

N. METLIN, Minister of Marine.

To Mr. WEBB.

NEWS ITEMS.

James Dunn, an employe in a tool factory, in Rochester, fell into the race in front of the old cotton factory ruins, while endeavoring to pull out a piece of scantling which had been left in an opening there. The force of the current swept him through the ruins of the building to the tail race, and then hurled him down a precipice fifty or sixty feet high, upon the rocks below. He was carried along by the stream from the point where he fell, until he lodged among some drift wood. Strangely enough no bones were broken, and he was able to crawl up on the bank, where he was soon found and carried home.

It is said that some of the most noted thieves in the country are operating at Toronto, C. W., Hamilton and Niagara Falls. Two of these rogues, John Resiquie and Harry Gifford, waylaid an old man near the latter place, a day or two ago, and persuaded him to give them change for a bill of a large denomination which they pretended to have. No sooner had he taken out his pocket-book than one of the rascals snatched it from him and ran. He started in pursuit, but was obliged to relinquish the chase by having a pistol presented at him. Neither of the highwaymen was arrested.

A little girl, Anna M. Pike, of McGawville, was shot by Lyman J. Frink, a boy about nine years of age, a few days ago. He saw Anna crossing the road a short distance from his father's shop, where he was, picked up a gun and snapped it at her three times ineffectually. Then remarking that that gun was not loaded, but that he had another that was, he went into the shop, returned with another weapon, deliberately levelled it at the girl and discharged it. A number of shot entered her head, and it is feared that she will not recover.

Leopold Wield has been arrested in Cincinnati charged with defrauding parties in that city and Philadelphia, of whom he purchased goods to the amount of $9,000. It is alleged that he opened a store in Circleville, Ohio, sold this stock at prices ruinously low, pocketed the proceeds, and attempted to abscond.

Arthur Magennis, a member of the Society of Erin, lately brought suit against the organization, in Paterson, to recover $37 which he claimed was due him for his support while he was disabled from work by an injury which he received some months ago. The jury gave a verdict in his favor.

Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, Ill., who has had charge of the distribution of money and clothing to those rendered destitute by the late tornado, reports that the immediate wants of the sufferers have been supplied. The greatest generosity was everywhere displayed in extending aid to the needy.

M. A. Delvach and Charles S. Henry were, while camping out at night, near Austin, Texas, murdered. The brothers of the deceased have offered $3,000 for the detection of their murderers. Gov. Houston adds $1,000, and the citizens of Houston have pledged $2,500, making $6,500 in all.

The gold snuff-box presented by Queen Victoria to Commodore Joshua R. Sands, as a testimonial for his services in assisting to lay the Atlantic Cable, has been deposited in a bank at Bridgeport, Conn., for safe keeping, Congress having voted him permission to receive the gift.

One of the Toronto papers chronicles the arrival in that city of a company of the Royal Canadian Rifles, numbering 88 rank and file. All the soldiers were married. Their wives and 285 children accompanied them.

On the 17th a number of miners, most of them intoxicated, attempted to cross Portage Lake, Wis., from Hancock to Houghton, in a skiff. When half way across the lake the boat was swamped and seven of the men were drowned.

A gentleman of ample means and experience proposes to erect, in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, a furnace for the manufacture of pig iron, provided a capital of $60,000, of which he pledges $10,000, can be raised.

Two drunken women became engaged in a quarrel in a house of ill-fame in Chicago on the 17th, and one pounded the other on the head with a champagne bottle, inflicting fatal injuries.

The Winans steamer has been undergoing further alterations, which are said to be decided improvements. She made a successful trial trip on the 23d.

The propellor *M. B. Spaulding* was burned on the 20th while lying at her wharf at Forestville, Michigan. The vessel had 150,000 feet of lumber on board, all of which was destroyed.

PERSONAL.

Tom Taylor writes to the Manchester *Guardian* of the feats performed by Mr. Hume, the distinguished Spiritualist. He says: "It is quite certain that in one West End drawing-room, at least, Mr. Hume has suddenly announced that he was being lifted from the ground. That he has been *seen*—no—that is the awkward point about it—not *seen* exactly, for the lights are always put out before these risings take place; but that he has been heard out of the darkness informing the awe-stricken circle of believers round the table that he was rising to the ceiling, and that he has occasionally taken a pencil up with him, and written on the ceiling the communications master of the house, as a sign to turn him from the error of his ways—that against the dim light of the window, what appeared the legs and feet of the adept, have been seen to float past in a horizontal position; that Mr. Hume's, or Home's, feet have been felt on the shoulders of persons sitting at the table, or on the backs of their chairs; and that he has been rather felt than seen by some specially favored ones to come down on the table in a kneeling position, in his descents—according to his own account—from his aerial suspension. But the real marvel in the matter is, that after London has seen Houdin, and Dodier, and Mr. Anderson, and Bosco, there should still be crowds of spectators, and those educated persons, who, seeing a rival of those gentlemen, whose mode of performance they are unable to explain, should at once be content to resort to the performer's own explanation—spiritual or supernatural agency, and that, too, when the first step in the exhibition is putting out the candles. If Mr. Home would only fly by daylight—or even candlelight!

The following is a list of Americans registered from June 1 to 7, at the Banking Office of LANSING & Co., Paris: Mr. Gansevoort, Mrs. Gansevoort, Miss Gansevoort, H. S. Gansevoort, Albany; Edward Fould Buffum, San Francisco; Hecter Silver, Philadelphia; T. S. Lowerz and wife, Lisara W. Lowerz, New-Jersey; C. F. Spang and family, Pittsburg; W. W. Hall, Providence; Geo. J. Buchnols, San Francisco; H. Creighton, John S. Jenness, R. Douglass and family, Charles H. Sheehan, Edward T. King, David T. King, Capt. S. P. Griffen, M. O. Roberts, Jr., Wm. D. Dimock, John Prentice and sister, W. C. Child and lady, Miss Sandford, T. S. Alexander, Elie Powers, Jr., John D. Wendell and family, New-York;

ness was done at 109¾@109⅞, while on Paris the rate returned to 5.14¾, the same as last week. One of the exporters of Bullion will send over $200,000 by express, for shipment by the Boston steamer to-morrow. The next opportunity is by the *Illinois*, for Havre, and the Dale steamer for Liverpool on Saturday next.

In the Money Market there is less disposition to advance rates even on long paper than yesterday. Some prime indorsed lots have been taken at 5½ ₱ cent. At call, the rate is 5 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 4½ where the security is choice, such as Federal and State stocks.

We are requested to state that the first regular meeting of the new Mining Board, for business, will be held to-morrow, at 12:45 P. M., at the office of TALLMADGE & MANLY, No. 25 William-street. About forty members of the Stock Exchange have joined this Board, and the privilege to other members, of joining without being balloted for, is extended for thirty days.

The Stock Market, to-day, was generally called dull by the Brokers. A portion of the Share list was weaker than yesterday, but the decline was not sufficiently marked to inspire much boldness on the part of speculative sellers for the fall. The difference in Michigan Central is ⅛@¼ ₱ cent.; in New-York Central, ⅛@¼; in Rock Island, ⅛@¼; and in Erie, 1½ on the lower quotation from England. On the other hand, Illinois Central and Toledo were steady, and Michigan Southern Guaranteed 1 ₱ cent. up. There was a disposition to speculate against Panama *ex dividend*, and a considerable amount of contracts put out 127@126¼@126, closing 126¼ cash, and 126 seller 60 days. Pacific shares are ¼ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday. Tennessee State Sixes, ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. lower. Missouris steader, 84½ ₱ cent. Illinois State 6 ₱ cents. sold at 107 ₱ cent. ex interest, the highest point, we believe, this security has advanced since 1840. The demand continues active for all classes of the Bonds of the Michigan Southern Company. The resumption of interest on the first mortgages, including the Goshen and Jackson branches, is not without its influence, but the main cause of the rise is the growing conviction that the new management are in practical earnest in placing the concern upon better credit, and that they have greatly improved receipts and diminished expenses to encourage them in this good work. Although the weekly returns of traffic have been discontinued, the general reports of the business over the line in June authorize a calculation on $170,000 for the month, against $122,795 last season. The first mortgages are held at 85; seconds sold largely at 52¾@53; the Sinking Funds advanced to 75. The general market this afternoon closed at steady prices, but on a dull speculation,

The Bank of America has declared a dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable July 2; the Manhattan Savings Institution will pay the usual semi-annual interest of 6 ₱ cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 ₱ cent. on sums over that amount, on the 16th prox. The July interest on the regular 8 ₱ cent. Bonds of the State of Minnesota will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & Co.

The New-York State 6 per cent. loan of 1862, for $1,200,000, was awarded to-day at Albany. THOMPSON BROTHERS, on their bid for the whole, got about $400,000 at 100 17-100. The balance went from that figure to 101 53-100. The loan is a temporary one, made to run only 18 months.

The announcement is made to-day of the death of Mr. JAY JARVIS, of the Citizens' Bank, and of Mr. JAMES W. MAITLAND, of MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co.

The July dividend of the Bank of the Commonwealth is 3½ ₱ cent.; Bank of New-York, 3 ₱ cent.; Chemical, (quarterly,) 6 ₱ cent.; Atlantic, 5 ₱ cent.; Merchants' Exchange, 3½ ₱ cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$2,097,274	$1,240,404	$1,494,177
Previously reported	30,060,722	30,047,597	40,250,574
Since Jan. 1	$32,157,996	$31,288,001	$41,744,751

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Total Receipts	$373,908 88
Payments	184,712 93
Balance	6,604,829 09

The receipts include $62,000 for Customs.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the Banks of Philadelphia:

	June 18.	June 25.	
Capital Stock	$11,765,960	$11,768 905	Increase...$2,630
Loans	26,882,309	26,780,533	Decrease...102,176
Specie	4,222,644	4,739 638	Increase...106,994
Due from B'ks	363,212	1,425,746	Increase....62,534
Due other B'ks	1,109,639	3,060 615	Decrease....49,024
Deposits	15,642,637	15,642,433	Decrease.....204
Circulation	2,725,269	2,654,503	Decrease..70,766

The following is the Statement of the Movements of Cotton for the past week, and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	Receipts. Past week.	Since Sep. 1.	Exports for past Week. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1859-60.	13,000	4,419,000	22,000	.....	3,000
1858-9.	5,000	3,625,000	42 000	2,000	1.000
1857-8.	14,000	2,982,000	64,000	10.000	9,000
1856-7.	6,000	2,873.000	38.000	9,000	11.000
1855-6.	13,000	3,427,000	45.000	.....	5.000
1854-5.	31,000	2,620,000	17,000	1,000	5,000

	Exports since Sept. 1. To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60	2 619,000	567,000	467,000	3,653,000	246,000
1858-9.	1.877,000	400,000	524,000	2,801,000	250,000
1857-8.	1 626,000	369,000	344,000	2,338,000	287,000
1856-7.	1.356,000	380,000	389,000	2,125,000	182 000
1855-6.	1 ?32,000	472,000	487,000	2,791.000	177 000
1854-5.	1,379,000	403,000	280,000	2,032,000	175,000

The reports of the growing crop, according to Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS, from most sections continue very favorable, although from some localities we still have complaints of drought, which speak of the damage the plant must sustain unless soon visited with rain. From other localities, however, we hear of there having been showers, and the crop is spoken of as being in a most prosperous condition.

We are favored, per steamer *New-York*, with the following items of the run of the steamer *Adriatic*, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, by Rev. Dr. PATTON, of this City, who was a passenger in her last voyage to Southampton:

	Distance. Miles.	Lat.	Long.	Revolutions per minute.	Revolutions per day.	Total Revolut's.
June 3	360	40.41	68.43	11.7	14,689	14,689
June 4	310	41.07	61.50	12.2	17,391	32,080
June 5	330	42.17	54.42	13.	18,305	50,385
June 6	340	43.50	47.12	13.4	18,942	69,327
June 7	340	46.27	40.02	13.9	19,627	88,954
June 8	335	48.54	32.45	14.3	20,110	109,064
June 9	345	50.	24.15	14.7	20,642	129,706
June 10	356	50.	15.06	15.1	21,183	150,889
June 11	345	49.45	6.13	15.5	21,756	172,645

From Monday noon, 11th June, the steamer was impeded by reason of the dense fog, compelling her to slacken her speed through fear of collision. When in the channel she frequently stopped for soundings, and at 8 P. M. stopped for nearly eight hours. Still she reached Cowes on Tuesday, 8 A. M. But for the dense fog, the voyage would have been completed within 9 days. She is a noble ship with a noble captain. The average speed was, for 8 days, 337½ miles per day, whilst her rate of steam-pressure was from 19 to 24 pounds. Whole number of revolutions 172,645.

The Chicago *Press* of the 23d inst. states that its advices lead to the conclusion that the prospects for a full crop all over the Northwest were never better. The breadth sown was larger than ever before, and with favorable weather for a few weeks more, the harvest will be secured, and our garners will be full. Kansas and Northwestern Missouri were an exception, but it is believed the late rains have brought forward the crops in that section, and will make them largely exceed the fears entertained by the people a few weeks since. It is too soon to form any judgment in relation to the corn crop, but thus far it looks well, and it will doubtless largely augment the general abundance.

We have been requested to call the attention of holders of Hudson River Second Mortgage Bonds to a card which appears in our advertising columns. A large amount of the Bonds have been extended, and those now out are held in small parcels.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 26, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 8 obls. Ashes, 5,641 bbls. Flour, 685 bbls. Corn-meal, 76,661 bushels Wheat, 23,980 bushels Corn, 4,201 bushels Rye, 16,600 bushels Oats, 668 pkgs. Provisions, and 235 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day of 80 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,000 lbs. American Yellow were effected at unchanged prices.

CANDLES—The demand has been mainly for Adamantine at unchanged rates.

COFFEE—Has been less active to-day; sales having been made of only 100 bags Rio at 14c.@14¼c.; 75 bags do., Skimmings, at 13c.; and 500 bags St. Domingo, on terms not made public. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 136,485 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 12,070 bags Rio; 1,300 bags and 14,440 mats Java; 4,108 bags Maracaibo; 1,850 bags Costa Rica; 1,050 bags Ceylon; 967 bags St. Domingo, and 700 bags of other kinds.

Stock of Rio:

	Bags.
June 23—New-Orleans	11,000
June 23—Baltimore	8,500
June 25—New-York	12,070
Grand Total	31,570

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in moderate request, chiefly at 21¾c.@22¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 1,200 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 10¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are salable and steady, chiefly at $3 62½@$4 25 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are in more request, including large No. 1, at $17@$17 25; and No. 3 at $8 37½@$8 58 ₱ bbl. Salmon and Herring are unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been depressed, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand has been moderately active, mainly for extra State, which shippers have manifested a disposition to buy rather freely at a shade lower prices than those current yesterday, and some holders have been inclined to sell, on such terms. Hence, a considerable quantity of extra State has changed hands, while the transactions in most other descriptions have been limited. We have heard of sales of 16,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 35@$5 45; extra State at $5 50@$5 65, mainly at $5 55, at which price several thousand barrels were disposed of; superfine Western, at $5 30@$5 45; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 45@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 50@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 60@$5 70; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90.

Superfine State	$5 35	@$5 45
Extra State	5 50	@ 5 65
Superfine Western	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 45	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 50	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 75	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 00	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is rather quiet at former rates. Sales have been made of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 15 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; 800 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and drooping. The demand is less active. The reported sales reach 65,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 50; White Indiana, in barrels, at $1 55. Amber Michigan, at $1 45; Milwaukee Club, at $1 32@$1 34; Racine Spring, part at $1 31; Chicago do. at $1 29@$1 30; and White Kentucky, at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bush. Corn is in light supply and fair request, at rising prices. Sales: 37,500 bushels at 66½c.@67½c. for heated and damp, and 68c. for sound mixed Western, 70c.@72c. for yellow Western, Northern and Jersey, 71c.@73c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are nominal. Rye continues inactive at 82c.@83c. ₱ bushel. Oats rule heavy and languid, including very poor to strictly prime Canada at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@39c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 900 bales North River, at previous quotations.

HIDES—The demand is moderate, and prices are quoted steady to-day for the principal descriptions.

HOPS—We have heard of sales of 56 bales last year's crop within a range of from 6c.@13c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is attracting more attention at from $22@$23 ₱ ton, usual credit. Other kinds are inactive.

LEAD—The market has been quiet; prices exhibited no important changes.

LEATHER—A moderate inquiry prevails for Sole at former quotations.

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for Common and 95c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request at drooping prices.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been inactive at from $3 37½@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 1,442 bbls.; week's exports, 100 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 2,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has attracted considerable attention at from 42½c.@44c. ₱ gallon. Week's receipts, 2,379 bbls.; estimated stock, 2,000 bbls. Tar has been lightly dealt in, including North County at $2 18¾@$2 37½ ₱ bbl. Week's receipts, 480 bbls.; estimated stock, 4,000 bbls. Resin has been in good demand, including common at $1 55@$1 60; strained $1 60@$1 65, and No. 2 at $1 67½@$1 90, ₱ 310 lbs., with No. 1 at $2@$5 75, ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of all kinds of Resin, 6,362 bbls.; estimated stock of common Resin, 6,000 bbls. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER have prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to June 26, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	34,980	33,253
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	62,605	25,988
Resin, bbls	319,940	253,562
Tar, bbls	39,012	19,082

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Linseed are moderately inquired for at unchanged quotations. No important movements in other descriptions.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 30,600 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 64x64, 5¾c.; 3,000 do., 60x68, 5½c.; 10,000 do., 60x64, 5½c.; 3,000 do., 60x64, 5¾c.; 3,000 do., 60x60, 5¼c.; 4,000 do., 56x56, 5c.; 2,000 do., 52x56, 4¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled,—sales having been made of 600 bbls., including new Mess at $18 62½@$18 75; old Mess at $17 75@$18; new Prime, $13 62½@$18 75; and old do. at $12 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, yet steady, including Hams at 9¾c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair request at firmer prices; sales to-day 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand at former prices; sales to-day 450 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 25, for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and steady at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 8c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 37@$4 62 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at unchanged quotations.

SOAP—Sales of 200 boxes Castile were reported on private terms.

SUGARS—The reported transactions add up 1,100 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7c., and Porto Rico, at 6¾c.@7¾c.; with Cuba, (by auction,) at 6 3-16c.@6¾c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs., part at 10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in request and are stiffly held.

TIN—Less activity has been reported in this line. Prices, however, are supported.

TOBACCO—Desirable lots of Spanish are scarce and wanted. Other kinds are essentially unchanged. Sales have been reported of 60 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@11c.; 116 cases Seedleaf at 4c.@12c.; 82 bales Havana at 24c.@36c.; with 512 bales Yara and 436 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls. at 21¼c.@21½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d.; 45,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 7¾d.@7¾d.; and some Heavy Goods, at previous rates. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d.; with 15,000 bushels Wheat, chiefly at 9d. For Glasgow, some engagements were effected, including Flour, at 2s. 6d.; and Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 7½d.

Sales of Real Estate....JUNE 22.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

7 lots E. S. 9th-av., bet. 99th and 100th sts., ea. 27x100	$4,900
3 lots S. S. 100th-st., near 8th av., each 25x101	3,690
House and lot No. 68 W. Houston-st., 21x75	6,970
6 years lease 271 Broadway, over and above incumbrances	30
½ interest in 54 Greenpoint lots	5,085

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot No. 34 Orchard-st	3,385
Property No. 157 Maiden-lane	10,500
Property No. 13 State-st, running thro' to Pearl	8,000
Property No. 11 State-st	5,275
Property No. 312 Broadway, full size	51,000

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD MOORE, a Printer, last heard of three years ago, in Sturgis, Michigan, where he was foreman of a newspaper office. Any person who has any knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a favor on his mother by writing to MARY ANN MOORE, at the *Times* Office, New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston; when last heard from, about three months since, he was at Selma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the *Times*.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE RECovery of the picture (catalogue No. 310,) lately stolen from the 35th annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design. The picture was painted by George A. Baker, N. A., and is entitled "Maidenhood." It is a half-length sitting figure of a girl in white dress and blue mantle, with gold chain and heart on the neck. The size of the picture is about 9 by 10 inches. By order of the Academy, T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary N. A.

LOST—AN 18-CARAT, GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, Hi. Perregaux, maker; cases engine turned and stamped F. D. & Co; was lost Monday afternoon between the Long Island Railroad depot, Brooklyn, and the Knickerbocker Stage stand, South Ferry, New-York. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 45 Gold-st. J. A. BENNET.

THE SWEDISH MOVEMENT-CURE—ITS History and Philosophy, with practical directions for the Treatment of various Diseases. Illustrated with 70 Engravings; forming a Complete Manual of Exercises. By GEO. H. TAYLOR, M. D. 1 vol., 12mo, 400 pages. Price, prepaid by mail, $1 25.
Address FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.
This is the first complete work on this subject published in America. It will be found useful to all classes in or out of the profession, and to all men, women and children.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,
Their entire Stock of
FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,
at the following reduced prices:
300 at $1 50, reduced from $3 50.
200 at 2 50, reduced from 5 00.
350 at 3 00, reduced from 6 00.
250 at 4 00, reduced from 8 00.
150 at 5 00, reduced from 10 00.
CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SPRING MANTILLAS,
Consisting of
BLACK SILK, CLOTH, LACE, AND THIN MATERIALS,
Suitable for Traveling, at a reduction of 25 per cent.
ALSO,
THREAD LACE POINTS, MANTILLAS, PICCOLOMINIS AND MANDARINS,
in all the most desirable Shapes and Designs, at greatly reduced prices. CANAL, corner of Mercer-st.

LADIES' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
OF
MANUFACTURED GARMENTS.
ALSO, ORDERS TAKEN
FOR BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING DRESSES, &c.
MOURNING GOODS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
GRAY NORWICH POPLINS,
DE BEGES, and
DESIRABLE TRAVELING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.,
WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, JUNE 25,
RICH ORGANDIE ROBES,
AT THREE DOLLARS.
PRINTED JACONETS, 12½ TO 25 CENTS.
BRILLIANTS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES,
BAREGE ANGLAIS, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTED,
&c., &c., &c,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, $4.
1,000 MORE JUST RECEIVED—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47, and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

A FINAL OPPORTUNITY.
TO PURCHASE RICH AND NEW MANTILLAS
at 40 to 50 per cent
below cost of Importation,
FOR FOURTEEN DAYS LONGER ONLY.
The immense wholesale Stock of
BULPIN, GREGSON, & ELLIOTT,
(formerly George Bulpin,)
No. 361 Broadway.
Will be on sale at retail,
As a total clearance must be made
Previous to the commencement of the Wholesale trade of the approaching fall.
Extraordinary inducements are now offered
AS FOLLOWS:
500 BLACK LACE POINTS, at $2 50.
350 BLACK LACE POINTS, (Large size,) at $4 50.
275 FLOUNCED LACE MANTILLAS, at $3.
500 GREY MOHAIR and BAREGE ANGLAIS DUSTERS, at $2.
100 GREY MOHAIR and other SUITS from $5.
Also, BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
from EIGHT DOLLARS each,
To the finest goods manufactured.
ALL SIMILARLY CHEAP!!!

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.
AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PROLUCTION.
DRESS GOODS OF ALL THE SEASONABLE FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LINEN AND COTTON GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS' USE.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND MATERIALS.
STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS AND RIBBONS.
CANTON MATTINGS, &c., &c.
G. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!
GREAT CLEARING SALE
for the balance of the season,
At Immensely Reduced Prices,
BY W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
(formerly Mackenzie's,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.
For the remainder of the season
We shall offer for sale
OUR PUSHER LACE AND SILK MANTILLAS,
forming one of the richest stocks in the City,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Strangers and visitors to the City
Will find this an opportunity
Not to be met with elsewhere.
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE GOODS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
offer, at retail, the balance of their importation, consisting of a large assortment of
PUSHER AND FRENCH LACE MANTLES AND POINTS,
At a great reduction in prices,
A number of FINE PUSHER LACE MANTLES will be offered at great bargains,
At Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

LADIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY
FOR THE SUMMER,
Should provide themselves with one of
BROWN'S PATENT
ROTARY SMOOTHING IRONS,
which is self-heating, without the use of wood or coal.
Sold by BERRIANS and WINDLE & CO., and by dealers in house-furnishing goods generally.

BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES.
500 DOUBLE SKIRT, at $2 50 each.
(Former price $5.)
300 SATIN BAR Ditto, at $5 each.
(Former price $10.)
The above are fresh goods just opened.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW GOODS.
7 FLOUNCED BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,
IN NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES,
Just received, per steamer *Illinois*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW COLORS—PLAIN POULT DE SOIES,
"Fleur de Peche," "Marguerite," "Lilac," &c., &c., will be opened on Tuesday, June 26, received per steamer *Asia*. A. T. STEWART & CO.

THE LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE stock in town of Traveling Dress goods; some new materials in silver-gray goods, very handsome and desirable for ladies not in mourning.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN AT JACKSON'S.—400 DOUBLE-TWISTED SEWING-SILK SHAWLS, $6, worth $10.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

POLITICAL.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN!
GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING!
The citizens of Brooklyn and Kings County, favorable to the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN will hold a ratification meeting in the
CITY HALL PARK, BROOKLYN,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 27,
at 8 o'clock.
The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting:
Hon. F. P. BLAIR, of Missouri.
Hon. A. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts.
Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, of New-York.
Hon. LUTHER CARTER, of New-York.
Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN, of New-York.
JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., of New-York.
Gen. JAMES W. NYE, of New-York.
EDWARD FITCH, Esq., of New-York.
Gen. H. S. DURYEA, of New-York.
S. B. COLE, Chairman Kings County Republican General Committee. J. N. STEARNS, Sec'y.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.
See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing Water, $8 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
Agent, Astor House and No. 833 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus
CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.
Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.—This natural aperient water, from the celebrated EMPIRE SPRING, at Saratoga Springs, New-York, needs but a passing notice—the water will commend itself. Nature has designed it as a perfect regulator and blood purifier, and could not well have bettered her prescription. It strikes directly at the foundation of all diseases—the impurities of the blood. By its alterative and cathartic virtues, it expels from the system all morbid secretions, without producing irritation or langor—like many other cathartic medicines. The large amount of Iodine contained in this water renders it
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MINERAL WATER,
and gives it a wider range of application.
All classes of persons, old and young, females in however delicate situations, invalids suffering from indigestion, constipation and lung complaints, and persons indulging in late wine suppers, will find in the EMPIRE WATER a valuable remedy.
The advertisement of the proprietors of one of the Mineral Springs at Saratoga, addressed to Southerners, drinkers of Congress Water, burdened so much about spurious mineral water, is nothing more nor less than a drive at the Empire Water, and the private character of its proprietors. We challenge comparison between the Congress and Empire Water and appeal to Physicians, Druggists and Chemists, and drinkers of both waters for their decision.
The Empire Water is put up at the Empire Spring at Saratoga, in pint and quart bottles, with the corks all branded thus EMPIRE SPRING
Orders addressed to us at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or to our Depôt, No. 13 John-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention.
G. W. WESTON & CO.,
Proprietors Empire Spring.
For a list of dealers who purchase Empire Water direct from us, we refer you to all the principal Druggists and Hotels in the City of New-York and throughout the United States.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
DR. HAMMOND'S New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self induced consumption, and Special Diseases. "Worth every one's owning."—*Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
TURNER & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-street.
A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal-oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades, &c.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—HEREAFTER VISITORS will not be allowed to enter the Hospital (except in extreme cases) on any other than the regular visiting days, viz.: the first and third Thursdays in each month, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. All articles sent for the comfort of the patients by parties outside of the Hospital must be directed and delivered to the Warden or his representative. Thorough examinations have been ordered to prevent the introduction into, or the abstraction from, the Hospital of any forbidden articles of clothing or consumption, &c., by any person or persons attached to the Hospital. By order of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.
JOHN E. WHITE, Warden.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 30 cents per pound. ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. This R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and later, if desired. For ladies, exclusively, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. On Sundays, open for gentlemen only, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.
THEO. GEBEKE.

HUMAN HAIR! HUMAN HAIR!! HUMAN HAIR!!!—DURAT, No. 887 Broadway, selling off 30 per cent. below cost, to close the business 1st July, ladies' hair braids, wigs, curls, perfumery, toilet articles, &c., wholesale and retail.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUICK BROS., No. 98 Maiden-lane, N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

CLOTHING.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH OF
MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING.
SELLING AT RETAIL AT MERELY NOMINAL PRICES.
All the manufactured articles of Summer wear, such as white Linens and Ducks, Fancy Linens, Marseilles Alpacas, Drap d'êtes, light Cassimeres, Queen's Cloths, Flannels, Silks, &c., &c., &c., at EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., are now being sold at merely nominal prices, without regard to cost.
In all extensive manufacturing clothing establishments in this City, there is at the end of every season more or less clothing left on hand; this is either kept over for the next season; or else consigned out of the City, or sent at once to the auction room, and sold for what it will bring. In any event the establishment is the looser, and only one or two speculators the winners. It has been the practice of this establishment to commence a closing out sale a few weeks before the end of each season, by marking the goods down at or less than auction prices, thereby giving the public an opportunity of providing themselves with clothing at from ten to fifty per cent. below cost of manufacture.
The closing out sale begins this year on the 27th of June, and will continue until the last garment of Summer clothing is disposed of. Extra salesmen have already been engaged, and more will be added as the sale advances.
The stock having been manufactured expressly for City trade, comprises every variety of goods adapted to Summer wear.

White Duck Coats.	White Linen Drill Coats.
Plain White Linen Coats.	Satin Jean Coats.
Fancy Duck Coats.	Spanish Linen Coats.
Heavy Brown Drill Coats	Chinese Grass Coats.
Blay Linen Coats.	Planter's Linen Coats.
Marseilles Coats.	Gingham Coats.
Alpaca Coats.	Argentine Coats.
Drap d'ête Coats.	Farmer's Satin Coats.
Cottonade Coats.	Light Tweed Coats.
Thin Woolen Coats.	Flannel Coats.
Spanish Linen Dusters, &c., &c., &c.	
White Linen Pants.	White Duck Pants.
Marseilles Pants.	Paris Cord Pants.
Satin Jean Pants.	Fancy Duck Pants.
Drap d'ête Pants.	Cottonade Pants.
Check Marseilles Pants.	Check Linen Pants.
&c., &c.,	&c.

VESTS
Of every size, quality and description.

Linen Coats, as low as	50
White Duck Coats as low as	$1 50
Marseilles Coats as low as	1 00
Spanish Linen Dusters as low as	1 00

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon: MATINEE. Evening: THE LADY OF THE LAKE—OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY.—THE QUACK DOCTOR.

WINTER GARDEN—HYPOCHONDRIAC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LALLA ROOKH.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—CORSICAN BROTHERS—BROWER DONKEY—FEARFUL TRAGEDY IN THE EIGHTH-AVENUE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—OUR IRISH COUSIN.

FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 Broadway—HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND BROADWAY—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 386—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 16th inst., arrived at Halifax last evening, with three days' later news from Europe. The day of sailing of the *Great Eastern* was still positively fixed for the 16th—the same day on which the *Europa* left; and a dispatch from Sandy Hook, as we go to press, intimates that she has probably arrived off this port. There is nothing of special importance relative to affairs in Sicily. GARIBALDI was actively engaged in organizing his reserve forces, and no new movement was anticipated for several days. The embarkation of the Neapolitan troops still continued, and Palermo was still barricaded. The Neapolitan Envoy to Paris had returned home without visiting London, under the conviction that his mission would be useless. The Royal Conference to be held at Baden, at which NAPOLEON was to be present, was attracting considerable attention, and speculation was rife as to its causes and effects. The proceedings of the British Parliament were unimportant. The death of G. P. R. JAMES, the novelist, is announced. The annexation of Savoy and Nice to France was formally consummated on the 14th, and the event was celebrated in Paris by a grand military display and a *Te Deum*. From other points the news is of no particular interest. The Liverpool Cotton market had declined. Consols were quoted at 93⅜@93⅝.

The rumor of the declination of Ex-Gov. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, to run for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Senator DOUGLAS is confirmed. The National Executive Committee of the Democracy, upon whom, in this contingency, devolved the duty of selecting a suitable person to fill the vacancy, fixed upon Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, and on Monday evening they formally tendered him the nomination, which he accepted in a speech, which we give elsewhere. In his remarks he took occasion to review the present condition of the Democratic party and the country, and condemned the action of the Seceders from the Convention as calculated to imperil the best interests of both. Had they remained, they would have had the power to prevent the nomination of any candidate who might have been obnoxious to the South, but their retirement proved that they were simply waging war against an individual, without any regard to principle. The Democratic party he regarded as the only one able to rescue the country from impending calamity, and he consented to accept the position which had been tendered him in order that he might do all in his power to carry out its principles.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President, the Senate met in extraordinary session at noon yesterday, and notified him that they were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Mr. HALE offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for a great variety of information relative to the affairs of his Department, and requiring him to report to the Senate at an early day of the next session, but its reception was objected to, and it lies over. After the adoption of a resolution reappointing the late Standing Committees, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and ratified the treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua. It is understood that the Mexican Treaty will be again taken up to-day for consideration, and it is thought with some prospect of its ratification.

Dispatches received by Señor MATA, the Mexican Minister at Washington, indicate the triumph of the Liberals and the establishment of religious toleration in Mexico. MIRAMON was represented to be preparing to attack UBAGA'S forces near Guadalajara; and as the latest telegrams from New-Orleans report MIRAMON at Queretaro, the inference is that he has been defeated. Señor MATA'S dispatches also give details of the terrible battle at Guadalajara, in which the Liberals sustained a temporary defeat. Their loss was five hundred men, including two Generals and three Colonels killed, and three Colonels wounded. President JUAREZ, in his official letter, makes no mention of the defeat of the Mexican Treaty in the Senate.

We receive from Washington an intimation of a rather startling movement of the Democracy in New-York and Pennsylvania. It is proposed that both wings of the party in those States shall run the same Electoral Ticket for President and Vice-President, in order that DOUGLAS may have the chance of an election by the people. The condition, however, on which it is proposed to make this arrangement, is that DOUGLAS, in case the election should finally go to the House, shall give the vote of the Illinois Delegation to BRECKINRIDGE. Whether Mr. DOUGLAS will consent to any such "bargain and sale" as this remains to be seen.

The Convention of the Southern Seceders, at Richmond, yesterday ratified the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, and adjourned *sine die*. The National delegation from New-York was refused admission to the Convention.

A mass meeting of Republicans was held in Philadelphia last night, specially designed as a reception to the Republican Congressmen on their way home. It was very largely attended and very enthusiastic.

Speaker PENNINGTON, on his arrival at Newark last evening, was the recipient of a hearty and enthusiastic welcome by a large crowd of his fellow-citizens. Cannon were fired and fireworks displayed, and he was escorted home by the Wide Awakes, numbering 150, each with a torch, &c. The Governor made a brief speech on his arrival at home, in reply to a speech of welcome from CORTLANDT PARKER.

Our correspondent at Rio Janeiro, writing on the 30th of May, furnishes us with a few items of interest. Business was extremely dull, and cargoes of flour were being reshipped to the River Plate. Coffee maintained an enormous price, in consequence of which hardly any was being shipped for the United States, vessels preferring to return in ballast. The yellow-fever has raged with great violence during the present year, not only in Rio, but in Pernambuco and other principal cities. From Montevideo we learn that the British Government had hired the island of Goletta, near Maldonado, from the Uraguayan Government, at a yearly rental of £500, for their naval dépôt, which was to be removed from Rio on account of its unhealthiness. The Brazilian Emperor had opened the Chambers in person, in a speech which was regarded as generally pacific in tone. The legislation had been unimportant in its character.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a communication from the late City Chamberlain was received, announcing that he had paid the balance of the City money over to his successor, Mr. PLATT. A communication was received from the Central Park Commissioners, asking for $97,000 for the payment of clerks and police, with contingencies for the present year. Mr. TWEED strongly objected, stating that the Park had already cost the City $11,000,000. He offered a resolution requiring the Counsel to the Corporation to inform the Board whether the acts of the Legislature, appointing Commissioners of the Central Park, and thereby depriving the people of the City of all control over their own property, was constitutional or not, and whether the Board of Supervisors are obliged to comply with the demand of the Commissioners for more money to carry out their plans. The resolution was adopted.

The Quarantine Damages Commission resumed their investigations yesterday, after a recess of ten days, and devoted the entire session to the claim of Dr. R. H. THOMPSON, who was the health officer at Quarantine at the time of the riots, his housekeeper being the principal witness, and testifying to the inventory of furniture and stores which were destroyed with the dwelling-house. They adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The Central Park investigation still lingers on at the Astor House, but develops no features of interest, being confined entirely to the charges of Mr. JAMES HOGG, one of the Ex-Commissioners, who feels aggrieved at the action of the Board in relation to the appointment of superintendent of labor.

Yesterday the Commencement exercises of Columbia College took place in the Academy of Music. The building was filled with the relatives and friends of the students, and the exercises, which were the same as usual on such occasions, were exceedingly interesting,—the orations and the manner of their delivery sustaining the reputation of the institution.

In the Oyer and Terminer yesterday, CHRISTIAN HANSEN was tried for arson in the first degree, on a charge of setting fire to his lager-bier saloon, at No. 36 Centre-street, on which a short time previous he had effected an insurance of $850. The evidence was insufficient to convict him, and he was acquitted.

The Stock Market was generally dull yesterday, and prices irregular, most of the shares a fraction weaker than on Monday, but some others quite steady. Exchange per the Boston steamer ¼ lower on Paris, steady on London. There is again a steadier feeling in the Money Market: temporary Loans, 5 ₱ cent; Discounts, 5@6 ₱ cent.

Flour was moderately active, at, however, rather lower rates. Wheat was heavy and drooping. Corn was in fair request, and was on the advance. Cotton was more freely dealt in at former figures. The transactions in Provisions, Coffee, Rice, Whisky, Hides, Leather, Oils, Lead, Tin, Hemp, and Seeds, were restricted. Iron attracted more attention. Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Adamantine Candles, Hay, Hops, Sugars, Tallow, Teas, and Tobacco, were in demand. The freight engagements were less extensive.

The Italian Washington.

If not "first in peace," GARIBALDI has assuredly made himself first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen, of all Italy, by his heroic invasion and brilliant conquest of Sicily. And the motives which have ruled the whole life of this great patriot are not left to the conjectures either of his friends or his foes. They have been proved in the conflicts of a score of years, tried by temptations the most various, the most subtle, the most poignant, and justified in the sight of all men. GARIBALDI has given his sword, his strength, his hopes and his life to the regeneration of Italy, with as absolute and earnest a devotion as that which bound our own WASHINGTON to the cause of the American colonies. Nor is this all. As much might be said for other men whom it would be an outrage upon common sense to rank with the great founder of our Republic. MAZZINI too, for instance, has lived for Italy. But MAZZINI has lived not for Italy alone. He has worshipped himself, after a sublime Brahminical fashion, in worshipping his own ideas of policy, his own philosophy of statecraft.

The conduct of the two men at the time of the siege of Rome marks completely this wide difference in their claims on the love and reverence of their race. When the approaches of the French besiegers had made their final victory a mere question of time, GARIBALDI, the hero of trench and field, whose voice had been a reinforcement wherever it was heard, and whose sword had borne its armies like a kindling light of battle before the Italian ranks in a hundred desperate encounters—GARIBALDI insisted upon a capitulation. The soldier bowed to the momentary fortune of war—was ready to sheath his sword and save his country for some happier struggle in the future, and perhaps for some other deliverer than himself. MAZZINI, on the other hand, the civilian and orator, rhetorical, self-conscious and theatrical even in that supreme instant, demanded the sacrifice of the Eternal City. Better Rome should perish than not be redeemed by the Triumvirate in which he ruled. He was ready to die himself on the holocaust of his country. He was not ready for the sterner and grander sacrifice of patience and of resignation. He was ready to suffer all things, but not to bide the time of Heaven and of Italy.

The counsels of GARIBALDI prevailed. The spirit of these counsels passed into the Italian heart; and now, after ten years of cruel expectation, it is bearing its glorious harvest; and, by a rare dispensation of Providence, the hero who did so much in the furrow, has lived to lead the sickles in the field. Years have only developed the same great qualities of self-abnegation, of modesty, and passionate simplicity of patriotism which have nerved him from the first to his long and marvellously chequered career. Placed for the first time in a position to prove the power of his mind for the larger combinations of war, GARIBALDI has suddenly astonished the world by showing himself a general of the first class. Two months ago the army of King FRANCIS II. held the whole island of Sicily with a force of forty thousand men, while his navy guarded its shores with a cordon of steam. On the 6th of May GARIBALDI, with but a thousand followers, embarked from Sardinia, and within four weeks time found himself dictating terms to the sovereign at Palermo; compelling the Court to throw itself on its knees before every monarch in Europe in turn, only to be in turn repulsed by each and all; and hailed by the common voice of Christendom as the savior of a whole State from the most abject and demoralizing tyranny which our age has seen, outside of the dominions of the head of the Catholic Church. The Sicilian campaign, by which these wonderful results have been accomplished, is a triumph of strategy as well as of soul. It is the achievement, not of a HOFER or a MARION, but of a GUSTAVUS or a WASHINGTON.

What the civil destinies of this great leader may be is yet to be learned. The position of emancipated Sicily will be a very difficult one, as well in its domestic aspects and in its relations to the rest of Italy, as in its connections with the general diplomacy of Europe. It is absurdly unlikely that any attention should be paid by the Sicilians to the promises and prayers of a prostrate King, whose whole family have earned a disgraceful prominence, even in their own order, for treachery, cowardice and falsehood. The worst legacy left, by the reaction of 1849, to the public sentiment of Europe was the conviction that, as a rule, no Prince in Europe could be believed on his oath. The stubborn GEORGE V., of Hanover, and the Prince Regent of Russia, odious as they otherwise made themselves by their avowedly despotic ideas to the people, have gradually become rather popular than otherwise, from the growing conviction that they at least were men of their word and gentlemen. But among all the royal liars of the Continent, the late Neapolitan King contrived to make his mark more deeply than any. His son inherits his shame with its penalties; and not even the Count of SYRACUSE is likely to be taken by independent Sicily, on the faith of his own liberal proclamations and his constitutional intercessions with his nephew. To fear the BOURBONS even with a charter in their hands, has become an instinct with all the peoples over whom they have ever reigned.

Nor is it probable, we think, that Sicily will demand for herself an entirely independent existence under any other ruler either of the House of Bonaparte or of the House of Savoy. Annexation, for the sake of Italian unity, to Sardinia, is the order of the day, and to this Sicily will, in all likelihood, come. Less than two hundred years ago the ancestors of VICTOR EMMANUEL wore the Sicilian crown, and though won by GARIBALDI himself, it would sit easily enough on the brow of the bravest and the truest of legitimate kings. But there are serious obstacles in the way of a complete fusion of Sicily with the North Italian kingdom at the present moment. Some such arrangement as that which existed between England and Scotland before the union of 1701 seems likely to be suggested by Sicily, and adopted by Sardinia—an arrangement preserving to Sicily her own Parliament and a certain provincial independence in domestic matters.

But however they may be eventually settled, and whatever part GARIBALDI may play in the drama, the leader of the Sicilian people has already won the heart of all that is generous, loyal, and noble in the world. All over Europe the spontaneous sympathy of the people of all nations for this self-devoted champion of the rights of man is organizing itself in a thousand ways into expression. Is it not time that we of America, whose history offers to the great patriot the noblest title that can be bestowed upon him, should pause from our own prosperous pursuits just long enough to send our voice, too, in greeting and in cheer across the Atlantic to the hero, and to the nation which he is leading on so gallantly to freedom?

The Beginning of the End.

The *Tribune* yesterday announced that the City Inspector, Mr. DELAVAN, has appointed JOHN E. ENRIGHT to be one of the Health Wardens of the City. As we have seen no contradiction of the statement, we are constrained—discreditable as it is to a City officer whom we have found frequent occasion to commend—to believe it to be true. Who and what this man ENRIGHT is, the community in general need not be informed. If the object of Mr. DELAVAN had been to select the worst man in the City for the place,—*the* one who above all others ought not to have it, he could not have hit the nail more exactly on the head.

But the appointment of one more unfit man to an office in a City whose government is already filled with them, is a matter of small importance. We should never think of making a solitary instance of this sort a topic of special comment. But this appointment indicates more than meets the eye. It is the first step in a general movement, to which our citizens may as well prepare themselves to keep step. Before the late decision of the Supreme Court, confirming the removal of Mr. STOUT, and deciding that Mayor WOOD and the Board of Aldermen may remove at pleasure any of those Heads of Department whose removal the Charter permits *for cause*, Mr. DELAVAN would never have made such an appointment as this of ENRIGHT. While he believed himself independent in his office, Mr. DELAVAN endeavored to administer it for the good of the City. Now that he has a master, he must become the tool of his purposes, or quit his post. We are sorry to see that the City Insector has not taken the reputable horn of this dilemma.

The Street Commissioner and the City Inspector are the two officers who dispose of the most valuable of the City patronage. It is through them that unscrupulous political pimps, the rowdies and ruffians who control ward meetings and make or mar the fortunes of ambitious aspirants for place and power, obtain the rewards of their service. The posts in the City Government which they mainly covet, are in the gift of those officers. Since Mayor WOOD established his authority over the Departments, he has made no secret of his purpose to compel obedience to his wishes, or to replace these men by more compliant tools. Unless rumor is at fault, he has already called Mr. SMITH, the Street Commissioner, to account for not appointing his "friends" to office, and failing to obtain any satisfaction has declared his determination that Mr. SMITH shall make room for another man. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made with the Board of Aldermen, Mr. SMITH will be removed. Who his successor will be, we do not know: but *what* he will be, and what he will do, no one needs to be informed. Mr. DELAVAN chooses to avert a similar fate by appointing Mayor WOOD'S "friends" to office. He has begun with JOHN E. ENRIGHT;—where he will end, it would require a superhuman knowledge of the degradation and baseness of City politics, to predict.

THE GRAND JURY'S COMPLAINTS.—The Grand Jury have denounced the elective judiciary, as facilitating the elevation to the Bench of professional politicians, who neglect their duties and allow prisoners to lie in jail, and witnesses in the House of Detention, in order to attend political conventions. Whether any portion of this rebuke was intended to apply to Mr. District-Attorney WATERBURY or not, we cannot say; but inasmuch as this gentleman, so far from regretting the great inconvenience caused by his absence at the Charleston Convention, has also been in attendance upon the sittings of the Baltimore Convention, we think it is more than likely.

The Grand Jury's remarks with regard to the effect the imprisonment of witnesses will soon come to have upon the administration of justice are well-timed and true. Before very long the poor witness, who happens to be present when a crime is committed, will fly from the Police with a great deal more eagerness than the criminal himself. At present they have far more to fear from justice than large numbers of those in this City who commit the crimes. Many of the worst offences against the person are committed by Ward politicians, and this class can always obtain their release from custody on easy bail, and stave off their trial from month to month as suits their convenience, while the witness is kept in confinement with a most ludicrous show of zeal. When the culprit happens to be ready for trial, the District-Attorney is probably by no means so. He has his political prospects to look after, and roves the country in the service of his party. That poor witness is a lucky man for whom both prisoner and public prosecutor have so much consideration, that he regains his liberty in a grave case in less than three months.

The Late Congress.

Congress has adjourned, without attracting special attention from any quarter. The country was watching the clamorous political wrangle at Baltimore too eagerly to have any thought for Federal legislation,—and when the late session had passed off the stage, there were few who felt interest enough in its action to know that the curtain had dropped.

There has been a great deal of partizanship, in proportion to the real statesmanship, displayed in both Houses. The Senate, however, has carried off the palm. It seems to have been the sole aim of the ruling party in that body, to defame its opponents and build up its own waning political fortunes. The Harper's Ferry inquiry grew out of this eager malignity. No one believed that the peace of the country or the stability and harmony of the Union, demanded any such investigation. But the movers in it hoped to inculpate, plausibly at least, some of the leading public men of the Free States, in this outrageous crime,—and thus to make this incident the means of a factious political triumph. That the effort failed is due to the false basis on which it rested, rather than to any lack of industry or ingenuity on the part of its authors. Kansas has been kept out of the Union purely on party grounds, and in various ways the Senate has evinced its readiness to make any sacrifice of the public business for the promotion of party ends.

The House, in spite of occasional violence and ultraism, has shown a better spirit and acted with a wiser sense of the responsibilities of power. The long struggle for Speaker had one good result:—it exhausted the indignation and emptied the menaces of the noisy disunionists. During the six weeks of the contest, the whole country became familiar with threats to dissolve the Union if a Republican were elected Speaker; and in the hour which witnessed that event the country learnt their hollowness and imbecility.

That struggle had another good result, in the defeat of Mr. SHERMAN for Speaker, and in giving to the responsible majority of the House of Representatives the best parliamentary and political leader it has had for many years. Mr. SHERMAN would have made an excellent Speaker, but he was more useful and more needed on the floor. He has done much to methodize and expedite the public business, to steer his party into a wise, firm and conservative policy, and to vindicate the dignity of Congress by compelling an open and public apology for violations of its decorum. It is fortunate for the Republicans that they had Mr. SHERMAN for a leader in the House. He has rendered them and the country essential service in that position, while he has won for himself an enviable reputation among the very best class of the rising statesmen of the day.

Boole's Big Ball.

The grand "Japanese Reception" of Monday night was not only a curiosity in its way, but a very instructive one. That it was morally a failure, every one admits; and when we consider the elements of success which it possessed, this result is really somewhat surprising. It is not every day in the year that the wealthiest City in the New World lays out forty thousand dollars upon flowers, lights, music, banners, frescoes and champagne, for the entertainment of an embassy from remote and hitherto inaccessible empires. The occasion of the *fête* of Monday night, its guests and its cost were alike exceptional. How, then, did it happen that, in spite of all these incentives to effort and all these opportunities for success, New-York contrived to give the Japanese a ball from which every one who attended it was delighted to get away, and which nobody can now speak of without a sardonic smile or an angry shrug of the shoulder?

So far as the *locale* of the ball was concerned, nothing finer was ever seen on this side of the water. All the stock phrases, "fairy bowers," "palaces of flowers," "dreams of Oriental magnificence," and the like, were quite inapplicable to the show on Monday night, simply because it was too good and too grand a show to be described in this play-bill fashion. Then the police of the arrangements, as well without as within, was unimpeachably excellent. It is no slight matter to manœuvre a couple of thousand carriages within the space which stretches from Broadway to the Bowery, and from Spring-street to Bleecker; or to admit into and dismiss from the building six times that number of people. The Duke of WELLINGTON used to put it as the crucial test of a General's ability whether he could march ten thousand men into and out of Hyde Park, and he declared that there were not two commanders in the British army who could do the thing perfectly well. On Monday night the carriages and the crowds, more numerous both than were ever before seen assembled at one time in New-York, were managed without noise, violence or confusion.

Then again the people themselves did not misconduct themselves vehemently, as it was feared, by those who knew their hosts, they might. It is true that several of the feebler "Japs" were sent tipsy and reeling to bed at an early hour by over-convivial admirers; that here and there the sliding scale of costume ran down to the lowest figure—two or three gentlemen appearing in the Garibaldi uniform of shirt and trowsers; that several noisy patriots had to be silenced by taps on the pate; and that at least two public characters came to blows in the corridors. But these were incidental cases. On the whole nothing could have been more orderly than the masses which surged and stared, and supped and danced, in the vast and splendid area thown open to them. Yet the ball, as a ball, was a *fiasco* none the less. The shell was superb, the inhabitant hardly equal to his position. There were just people enough present who ought not to have been there, and of whom every rational person knew that they ought not to have been there, to trouble and deform the general aspect of the scene. Hence the "winter of our discontent."

Now, all this is the work of New-York itself No one is responsible for it, but the citizens who supinely suffer the official representation of our City to remain in the hands of the BOOLES and the VAN TINES; and look tamely on while the whole administration of the municipal government passes into the hands of such as they. Here, for instance, we have the confirmation, yesterday, as Assistant Health-Warden, of a man named ENRIGHT, a notorious "emigrant runner," whose name is as familiar at the Mayor's Office as the Mayor's own, and whose blame is in the mouths of all the poor foreigners who know him. Of course, when "the City" gives a ball, the Enrights and all their friends of both sexes, personal, political, social, and miscellaneous, must be bidden to the feast. There is little doubt that on the particular occasion of Monday, scarcely any pains had been taken to provide the more respectable portion of the community with the means of attending their own ball. The decent people who were there had, in nine cases out of ten, to win their way in by all sorts of diplomacy, if not by the purse directly. But, had the case been otherwise; had all possible pains been taken to open the way to those whose presence is essential to the full effect of a grand ball in a city like New-York, the conspicuous condescensions to the Enright class would have spoiled the whole tone of the *fête* in just the same way. You cannot successfully pepper a respectable ball with pugilists and emigrant runners.

In this ball, then, as in so many other things, we have another loud voice calling on us to recognize the disgraceful condition to which, in the eyes of the world, we have been reduced under our present system of City government. Ordinarily, abuses of a more practical and less æsthetic character would alone be preaching to us the need of reform. But this is destined to be a Summer of hospitalities. Like most voluptuaries, New-York grows easily tired of one sensation, and the "Japs" are fast becoming a heaviness to our flesh, through no fault of theirs. But when they have gone we shall have the *Great Eastern*, with her officers and "distinguished" passengers; and then, perhaps, the Prince of WALES; and then—the Prince NAPOLEON. Are we to go on making our bow, all the Summer through in the person of BOOLE; expending thousands of dollars on "receptions" like that of Monday night; boring our guests and fleecing ourselves in the same sumptuous and promiscuous style?

Townsend against Gray.

We published a note from Mr. H. D. TOWNSEND, yesterday, touching the "contempt of Court," in this case, which sheds no new light on the matter, and proves that he has entirely misunderstood the position we took in regard to it. We are willing to give him the benefit of his denial that he carries concealed weapons "as part of his practice," but it certainly is very odd that when a lawyer is threatened with personal violence in a Court-room, in which a Judge is sitting, he should forthwith draw a pistol. The presumption which such an incident raises as to the learned gentleman's habits is an unpleasant one, but he must admit it is natural. That it should have occurred, shows the spirit which is beginning to predominate at the New-York bar. If the members placed serious value on the self-control which is the essence of gentlemanliness, they would no more think of drawing a weapon in a Judge's presence than of producing one at a church-meeting. The thing was a shocking and inexcusable breach of decorum, and it is not in the least palliated by the judgment debtor's insolence and violence. If lawyers undertake to protect themselves against the foul language and brutal threats of all the coarse and ruffianly persons with whom their duties in Court bring them in contact, suits might as well be decided by a "rough and tumble fight" in a bar-room. It is the Judge's duty to protect the bar in the discharge of its duty. When Mr. TOWNSEND was assailed, as he says he was, by "rude insult," he would, if he were thoroughly alive to forensic proprieties, instead of "replying quickly" and then drawing his revolver, have done at first what he did finally—apply to Judge BONNEY for an attachment.

All this, however, is beside the main question. What part Mr. TOWNSEND or his antagonist have in the quarrel is of little consequence. What we complain of is, that Judge BONNEY should have allowed the matter to be disposed of by an apology, however "handsome," either from the judgment-debtor or his counsel. If affairs of this sort were of very rare occurrence in our Courts,—as rare as in those of Boston, or England, or France,—we should never think of objecting to a dismissal of a charge of this kind, on receiving a proper expression of regret from the wrong-doer. But here in New-York they are not of rare occurrence. The most scandalous violence of language and demeanor is daily indulged in, in all the Courts. Personalities that would disgrace a fish-market are now, with many of the "rising lawyers," a recognized and familiar mode of attack and defence. The Judge seems to have become a machine for deciding "points," and supplying law to the jury. Over the behavior of the people in the Court-room he appears to have lost all control. He sits placidly on the Bench, while pairs of politicians and pettifoggers ply one another with billingsgate at the Bar.

We say, therefore, that any Judge, who wishes to rescue the Bench from the degradation into which it has fallen, must make up his mind to punish every breach of decorum that occurs before him, particularly when it is such a bad one as that in *Townsend against Gray*. Nothing but a stern exercise of the powers of the Court in this respect for a year or two, will suffice to make judicial proceedings in this City even tolerably decent, or make the bar something of which the gentlemen who belong to it need not be ashamed. We are tired of "apologies" for misbehavior in Court and in Congress. Nothing is easier than to "apologize." The rowdies who bring most disgrace on our legislatures and our courts of justice, are always as ready with their excuses as with their fists and their knives. People who are not ashamed of misconduct in public, of course are not ashamed of owning it. An apology from a gentleman is always given with pain. It is a genuine expression of regret for a fault which he feels humiliated at having committed. But your thoroughbred rowdy looks on it as "part of the programme" in the absurd caricature of gentlemanhood which he is constantly trying to perpetrate.

AN ALDERMANIC DISPLAY.—Councilman HOGAN appeared before the Joint Committee of the Common Council for the celebration of the Fourth of July, on Monday last, without his coat, and in full fighting order, and for more than five minutes continued to swear at Alderman PLATT, and challenge him to a pugilistic encounter. The display was quite characteristic, and nobody present seems to have been in the least surprised at it. Nor are we; and we call attention to it simply for the purpose of congratulating the City once more on the men who govern and represent it. But for this system of electoral Wards, it would be impossible for the Hogans to get into either of the Boards. Much as the respectable citizens are in the habit of neglecting their political duties, there is no question that the Hogans and Farleys and Barrys, and others of that class, would never be found on a ticket voted for by the whole body of the electors. We do not know how long a highly civilized community—which professes to be highly Christian as well—will submit to have their taxes squandered, and the City disgraced in the eyes of the world, by the profane and disreputable tribe who now govern it; but we do think the present condition of things furnishes matter for the serious consideration of every man who has a particle of interest either in the material or moral welfare of the Municipality.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The *Great Eastern* sailed from Liverpool on the 16th inst., and is now, therefore, fully due at this port. It is quite probable that she will arrive to-day. We understand that it is not high tide until 1½ P. M., and that she will not cross the bar, at whatever hour she may reach it, until that time. This renders it extremely probable that our citizens may have from the Battery and the shores of the North River an excellent opportunity to observe her huge bulk as she passes to her dock at the foot of Hammond-street. We shall publish upon her arrival a full and reliable account of her voyage from the pen of our special engineering correspondent, "Tubal Cain," who went to England expressly to make this voyage home in the gigantic steamer.

Probable Arrival of the Great Eastern.

At 1 o'clock this morning we received the following dispatch from the Sandy Hook Telegraph operator:

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, June 27—12.45 A. M.

A large steamship has stopped outside the bar, and, from present appearances, I am most sure that it is the *Great Eastern*, as she shows a great many lights. Will report often to you.

Death of G. P. R. James, the Novelist.

By the arrival of the *Europa* at Halifax last evening, we have intelligence of the death of Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, the celebrated novelist. We are not informed where the event took place, but it was probably at Venice, where he was filling a consular situation, to which he was transferred by the British Government, from his consulate in this country, at Richmond, Va.

GEORGE PHILIP RAINFORTH JAMES was born in George-street, Hanover-square, London, in 1801. He received his early education at a school at Greenwich, kept by a French emigrant, and was afterwards placed under the private tuition of Rev. WM. CARMALT, with whom he remained until his sixteenth year, when he was sent to France, where he remained several years. In very early boyhood he commenced to show his aptness for literary composition, and became an anonymous contributor to the magazines. At a later period, but while he was still a youth, he wrote several short stories for the amusement of his friends, some of which, straying out of the circle they were intended for, came to the notice of WASHINGTON IRVING, who advised him to attempt a work of some importance. The *Life of Edward, the Black Prince*, a book he did not care afterwards to acknowledge, was the result of this counsel. But shortly afterwards appeared *Richelieu*, published in his twenty-sixth year, the success of which confirmed him in his resolution to pursue a literary career. The manuscript of this novel had been submitted to Sir WALTER SCOTT before its publication, and that great soul, in whom no thought of literary envy ever existed, seconded the advice of our own illustrious countryman, and urged the young writer still to further and better efforts. The death of the Earl of LIVERPOOL, a friend of his father, from whom he had reason to expect a Government appointment, made it necessary for him to be industrious, and the intoxication of his first success added spurs, which he was too willing to wear, to that necessity. Thenceforward he wrote incessantly. Novel after novel, romance after romance, tumbled from his pen. There are some seventy of them in all, of various merit, of course, but all above the average. His imagination was as fertile as that of LOPE DE VEGA, and he produced his works almost as rapidly. For a long period he would not write himself, but dictated to amanuenses,—and sometimes carried on the construction of two novels at one time, walking from one room into another, and giving each scribe a sentence to convey to paper. Thus, though he did not write all his novels, they were still his own composition, and were not merely dignified by his name in the title page, like so many of the fictions of ALEXANDRE DUMAS. Without approaching the standard of the great master, the works of JAMES have been almost as widely read as the romances of SCOTT, and while they will not maintain any enduring popularity, there are some among them which will not soon be forgotten. They have been translated into most European languages, and are quite popular in Germany. In this country, they have been several times republished, and some of the latest ones, written here, made their first appearance from the press of the HARPERS, in this City. Mr. JAMES was also the author of several histories and biographies, including the Lives of CHARLEMAGNE, RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, HENRY IV. of France, and LOUIS XIV. These are less known than his other works, and have already attained the popularity that was their due. For a brief period he held the office of Historiographer of Great Britain, by appointment of WILLIAM IV. In 1851 he removed to this country with his family, and took up his residence in Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. In 1852, he was appointed British Consul in Norfolk, Va., in which post he remained till, in 1858, he was transferred to the British Consulate at Venice, where he has since remained.

Mr. JAMES was a gentleman of winning manners, good conversational powers and unfailing courtesy. During his residence in this country he commended himself to the regard and esteem of all with whom he came in contact—and there are very many social circles where, in spite of the fact that he came here a stranger and remained but a few years, his death will be mourned as that of a personal friend.

Minor Topics.

—Our City neighbors are quoting freely a statement, said to be from the Xenia (Ohio) *News*, to the effect that "RAYMOND, of the TIMES, was in that State last February, in earnest consultation with a leader in the Bates movement, promising to support Mr. BATES, and expressing bitter hostility to Mr. SEWARD." Mr. RAYMOND was in several of the Western States last February—including Ohio and Missouri—and met various friends of Mr. BATES as well as Mr. BATES himself, though not in the way of any very "earnest consultation." But it is untrue that he expressed any hostility to Mr. SEWARD, or that he made any "promises" about supporting Mr. BATES. Perhaps the *Tribune*, which started this malicious little paragraph from the *News* on its travels, will be good enough to notice this contradiction.

—A leading Southern paper declares that there is no "Northern statesman whom the South so loves and honors as EDWARD EVERETT." This is atrocious, and we cannot but weep with CALEB CUSHING, to whom such a reward is meted out, for his noble self-sacrifice at Charleston and Baltimore, where he actually led on the Southern secession to the defence of Southern rights. CALEB'S is that rare and melancholy case of a prophet who has no more honor out of his country than in it.

—For the benefit of the census takers, it is proposed that each head of a family make out a list of the value of the property he may own, and give it to his wife, that she may be able to answer the census man's questions in his absence. This plan is open to one serious objection. If every woman knew precisely what her husband was worth there would be a great depreciation in conjugal affection throughout the land.

— The latest hygienic question under discussion is, "How to preserve woman?" Various theories of diet, exercise and dress are advanced by ingenious physiologists. If allowed to contribute our mite to the general fund of information we would suggest that they may very easily kept in family jars.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Startling Programme of the Democracy in New-York and Pennsylvania.

THE DECLINATION OF GOV. FITZPATRICK.

Gov. Johnson's Speech on Accepting the Nomination.

Renewed Confidence of the Douglas Democracy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Efforts are making, without probable success, to effect an arrangement by which both wings of the Democracy in New-York shall run the same electoral ticket for President and Vice-President. A similar arrangement is to be made in Pennsylvania if possible. This important and startling movement is evidently based upon an agreement that DOUGLAS is to be allowed the chance to secure the election before the people by the union of the factions, thus securing the vote of these two States, on the condition that if the election goes to the House, he shall give the vote of the Illinois delegation to BRECKINRIDGE.

Gov. FITZPATRICK'S declination of the nomination of the National Convention took his friends by surprise, in view of the fact that on the evening previous to making the nomination, an Alabama Delegate called on him to know if he would accept, and he pledged himself to do so. Hence, his friends pledged themselves for him in the Convention.

Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, was the first choice of perhaps a majority of the Convention, but the nomination was given to Alabama at the earnest solicitation of their delegation. Gov. JOHNSON'S prompt acceptance has increased the confidence of the National Democracy in the success of their ticket. Q.

Gov. Johnson's Acceptance.

HIS SPEECH TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 26.

The following is the speech of Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, last night at the National Hotel, on accepting the nomination for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS:

MR. CHAIRMAN, *Gentlemen of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party, and fellow-citizens:* I was taken by surprise when I received a telegraphic dispatch in Baltimore, at 3 o'clock this day, that Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK had declined the nomination tendered him by the Democratic Convention, and that it was demanded of me to accept it. It is known to many of you that my name was freely mentioned in Baltimore in connection with the nomination, and that I persistently refused to countenance it, but invariably urged that if Georgia were to be thus honored, it was due to another of her sons, distinguished for his talents and great public services. This was my earnest desire, and the desire of the delegation of which I was a member. But the Convention, in its wisdom, deemed it best to nominate a statesman of Alabama. It was entirely satisfactory. Alabama is the child of Georgia, and the mother cordially responds to any compliment bestowed upon her daughter. These are the circumstances under which I have been assigned this distinguished position, and which demand that distinclination should yield to the voice of duty.

The National Democratic Party is in a peculiar condition. It is assailed in the House of its professed friends and threatened with overthrow. The country is in a peculiar condition.

It is on the eve of a sectional conflict which may sweep down all political parties and terminate in a dissolution of the Union. It is the duty of patriots and statesmen to unite in averting these threatened calamities.

It may not be inappropriate to refer to the circumstances which imperil the National Democracy. The Alabama delegation went to the Convention at Charleston instructed to demand the incorporation into the platform of the party, the proposition that Congress should intervene for the protection of slaves in the Territories, and to withdraw if the demand should be refused. It was refused, and I think properly refused. That delegation did retire, and with them a large portion of the delegations from the cotton States.

Why should they have retired? The record shows that if they had remained at their post, they had the power to have prevented the nomination of any candidate who might be obnoxious to the South. Thus, reduced by secession, the Convention adjourned to Baltimore, and requested the States to fill the vacancies in their respective delegations. The Convention reassembled on the 18th inst. The seceding delegations were returned—some accredited to Richmond and others to Baltimore, by the way of Richmond—and instructed to make the same demand, and to withdraw if it should be refused. Delegates were appointed in Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia by the National Democrats of those States, to fill the vacant seats of the seceders. Those of Alabama and Louisiana were admitted and the seceding delegations rejected; and the seceding delegates from Georgia were admitted to seats. They all took umbrage at the decisions of the Convention touching the various contests for seats. They retired, organized, and nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and they claim to be the "National Democracy of the United States." Now, if they were actuated by "principle," if it was their purpose, in good faith, to obtain the recognition of the principle of Congressional protection for Slavery in the Territories, why not wait until a proper time arrived to bring that subject before the Convention, and then, according to their instructions, withdraw from the body? The reason is palpable, they were waging war against a distinguished man, not "for" the maintenance of the "principle:" they were willing to jeopard the integrity of the Democratic Party and the triumphs of its cherished principles rather than see its will proclaimed in the nomination of its favorite.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, Mr. DOUGLAS to be as obnoxious as they allege he is, yet there never was a time when the South, united, could not have defeated his nomination. Why, then, should they have seceded? Why not remain at their post? Why seek to dismember and destroy the party? I question not the patriotism of any, but the people will hold them responsible sooner or later for all the ills that may follow from their errors.

I said the demand for Congressional intervention was properly rejected at Charleston—and why do I do so? Because it was the agreement between the North and South that the Slavery agitation should be removed from the halls of Congress, and the people of the territories be left perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States. This was the principle of the Compromise measures of 1850, and practically applies in the Nebraska-Kansas act in 1854. It was adopted by both the great political parties of the United States in 1852. It triumphed in the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE in that year, and of JAMES BUCHANAN in 1856. It is, perhaps, the best ground of compromise between the North and the South which human ingenuity can devise and by it the Democratic Party (at least, of all sections, should be willing to abide. It gives advantage to neither section over the other, because it refers all questions of dispute between them, either as to Congressional or Territorial power over the subject of Slavery, to the final arbitrament of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is, therefore, safe for the South. Its practical working is not without satisfactory results. Where the people of a Territory desire slave labor, and the soil and climate are suited to it, Slavery will go; where these conditions do not exist, it will not go. This finds an illustration in New-Mexico, where Slavery is established, and that in those Territories where it is excluded. Only a few days ago, propositions to repeal the Slavery laws of New-Mexico were made and rejected on the one hand, and the Anti-Slavery law of Kansas, on the other, was made and rejected in the Senate. Suppose these propositions, or either of them, had prevailed, is it not certain the country would have been thrown into the highest excitement? but by their rejection, non-intervention was practically adhered to, and the public mind is satisfied and quiet. Let us maintain it firmly and faithfully. We are bound to it by every consideration of interest and obligation of compact. Its abandonment will prove fatal to the National Democratic Party, and ultimately to the Union itself. It will drive the South into intense sectionalism, and the North into the ranks of Black Republicanism. I do not say every man of the North, for I know that the great body of the Northern Democracy will remain true to the Constitution, despite the overwhelming flood of its relentless cohorts. But I mean that the Free-labor States would be controlled by Black Republicanism, and would not be able to return a single member to either House of Congress friendly to the constitutional rights of the South. I trust that such a condition of things may never exist, but if it should, I know of no way by which the Union can be saved. Hence the doctrine of Congressional intervention as advocated by this new-born sectional party, is fraught with peril to the country. The question is now practically presented to the people whether they will adhere to the doctrine of non-intervention, or whether they will abandon it; whether they will reopen the Slavery agitation by requiring Congress to take jurisdiction over it, or whether they will give repose to the public mind and security to the Union by leaving it where the Compromise leaves it, to the free action of the people of the Territories under the Constitution of the United States. The issue is fully made up. It is intervention or non-intervention. Its decision involves the destiny of this great Republic and the highest interests of the civilized world. Compared with it the aspirations of men and the fate of political parties sink into utter insignificance. Where shall we look for deliverance from these threatened evils? It has been the mission of the Democratic Party of the Union in a thousand perils to rescue our country from impending calamities. Its past career abounds with heroic passages, and is illustrated with the most glorious achievements in the cause of constitutional liberty. It is the party of JEFFERSON, and MADISON, and JACKSON and POLK, whose Administrations constitute grand epochs in our national history. It is the party of the Constitution, and I look to it with confidence. Where else shall the patriot look in these times of political defection and sectional agitation? Let its integrity be permanently destroyed and the doctrine of non-intervention overthrown, and then the best hopes of the statesman may well be clouded with gloom and darkness.

It is to maintain these that I consent to take the position now assigned me, and welcome the consequences of personal good or personal ill which that position may bring. Nothing else could induce me to brave the detraction which it invites and incur the heavy responsibility which it imposes.

I have nothing to add but the expression of my profound thanks for the honor so unexpectedly conferred upon me, and my cordial acknowledgments for the flattering terms in which I have been notified of my nomination. Whatever may be honorably done I shall cheerfully do to maintain the integrity of the party and the triumph of its principles.

How the Candidates Received their Nomination.

REASONS FOR MR. FITZPATRICK'S DECLINATION.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Washington, June 25, says:

"Senator DOUGLAS was waited on to-day by a Committee, which officially informed him of his nomination. He notified them that his letter of acceptance would be prepared in a day or two. They then called on Senator FITZPATRICK. In reply to a question whether he would accept or not, he replied that he asked until to-morrow to consider. The Committee said they wanted an immediate answer, on account of the rumors that he intended to decline. He replied that if he must answer now, he would be forced to decline. They at once accepted his declination. The Southern delegates to the Baltimore National Convention present in the city immediately met together, and recommended the name of Gov. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, to the National Committee, which is also here, and which was empowered by the Convention to fill any vacancies. This recommendation was adopted by a number of delegates, who, at a meeting this evening, unanimously nominated Gov. JOHNSON in place of Senator FITZPATRICK. The friends of DOUGLAS are delighted with the change. FITZPATRICK acted in very bad faith, having sent a personal friend over to Baltimore to solicit the nomination. It is said the Seceders prevailed upon him to withdraw by promising to return him to the United States Senate."

The Richmond Convention.

THE NOMINATION OF BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE RATIFIED.

RICHMOND, Saturday, June 26.

The Southern Convention to-day declared BRECKINRIDGE and LANE its unanimous choice for President and Vice-President. It reaffirmed the Charleston majority platform, and adjourned *sine die*. The delegation of National Democrats from New-York were not admitted to seats.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Great Torchlight Procession—Reception of the Republican Congressmen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 26.

An immense torchlight procession, with music, greeted the return of Messrs. COVODE, BURLINGAME, GROW, BLAIR and MORRIS, and a grand entertainment was given them by HENRY C. CAREY, Esq. The meeting at the Square was so large that there was speaking from four stands. There was great enthusiasm when the speakers introduced the names of the Chicago nominees.

Resolutions were passed, condemning in the strongest terms the Administration and its veto policy, and pledging support to the Pacific Railroad, internal improvements, the Republican policy, and the Chicago and Harrisburgh nominations.

After the adjournment the procession stopped in front of the Continental Hotel, and BURLINGAME and COVODE were called out. Both came.

BURLINGAME called the Senate the slaughter-house of the people's rights, and made a stump speech for the boys.

The procession, when it reached the Continental, was two miles long. The first speaker here was COVODE. He complimented the audience and proceeded: Why should they support the Administration in fraudulent bargains, in pushing the extension of Slavery. He compared the Administration, with Dred-Scotism and Lecomptonism, to liquor dealers filling genuine casks with bogus wine. He indicted the Administration for false personation and obtaining offices and influence under false pretences. Slavery, corruption and fraud are the motto of the Democracy. He compared JEFFERSON and BUCHANAN, JACKSON and JEFFERSON were dethroned, and CALHOUN was placed in their stead. BUCHANAN obtained position by the doctrine of non-intervention, and Congressional interference is the political baby born in 1854. When two years old it was handed to the care of a bachelor's nurse, and tended by the Supreme Court, and so honeyfuggled that its reputed daddy, CASS, couldn't recognize his bantling. The speaker advocated the rights of man in the Territory, and the supremacy of white labor above slave; reviewed the Kansas troubles, and the Administration action; the corruption at Washington, where offices were bought and sold in the ante-room of the Senate and the Executive mansion, open as a butcher's shop' He gave the history of the tariff delay; produced some naturalization papers obtained by the Covode Committee, and made a strong appeal to the lovers of liberty to sustain the Chicago nominations. He reviewed the Homestead bill, and gave a tremendous scatching to BUCHANAN. The history of the Covode Committee was greeted with with frequent and hearty applause.

Mr. HOWARD made a stirring speech. He gave the history of the Republican Party, which he said was the white man's party, and sketched its growth, progress, power, influence and destiny. He scored the Pennsylvanians for putting into power a Party which was always working against free labor, tariffs, protection and the hearty growth of the nation. The name of Mr. BLAIR was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. HOWARD, having sketched the rise and progress of the Republican Party, said that the Democrat Party having died, its effects were divided between the heirs. Messrs. DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE. But Mr. LINCOLN, that good old man, represents the great Republican party, which is greater now than in 1856. What if he did split rails? He is at it again. He has already split the Democratic party, split it all to pieces—the best cut. DOUGLAS is so short that he can't split rails; but make whisky barrel staves of him, and he can hold all the whisky in the country. The Democratic party is gone to grass, and burnt brandy can't save it. I represent the slaveholders, who know all about it. The Republican party is the white man's party, and will keep the Territories for white men. The people of the Southern States have nothing to do with the affairs, even in their own States, let alone the territories. Look at Baltimore. Where is all the intelligence of Maryland? It has one State Senator, while Talbot County, which is all niggers and blackbirds, has one. The nigger representatives in Maryland have charge of the City of Baltimore, and have disfranchised it; the niggers vote down the white residents. Look at us who are called "black," because we go for the white man, while they are considered white when they go for the black man. If you, laborers, sympathize with your brethren, for God's sake put the Government into the hands of LINCOLN. He will respect the rights of the whites. The speaker then enlarged on the condition of things in Missouri, where, he said, the whites are suffering from the effects of slave labor, and are as badly off as Roman captives, who, like us Slaveholders, had to pass under the black yoke. Democrats spit in the graves of the fathers of the country when they follow the fantastic banner of modern Democracy, on which is inscribed the d—d silly motto "Democracy." He, the speaker, eulogized LINCOLN, who was already the conqueror of DOUGLAS, and, in reality, was Senator of Illinois. Mr. DOUGLAS was nothing but the executor of the last will and testament of the Democracy. With regard to DOUGLAS, he would be silent; for we should say nothing but what was good of the dead, and he had nothing good to say. He pitched into the Democratic traitors. DOUGLAS was stabbed by the oligarchy, and having betrayed the oligarchy, he deserved to die by their hands. Had it not been for the Republican Party, DOUGLAS would have been the most Pro-Slavery of all the Democrats, but the Republicans had scared him. The Speaker was constantly interrupted by applause.

Mr. BURLINGAME spoke two hours. He was very able, ingenious and eloquent, and was received with tremendous applause.

Mr. BURLINGAME's speech was chiefly oil, and not vinegar. He pitched into the Administration on the Tariff question, and showed that the Republicans attempted to pass the tariff. He denounced the financial policy, the public debt, the extravagance and non retrenchment. He claimed that BRECKINRIDGE was the true exponent of the Democracy, who were sectionally united for Slavery, and were not we friends? He kindly reviewed the career of Mr. DOUGLAS, describing it as manly and consistent. But there was no hope for him, however. He urged the Douglasites to join the true army of liberty, reviewed the career of Mr. BELL, and characterized it as good and consistent, but there was no hope for him. He urged his friends to come into the Republican camp. Mr. BURLINGHAM then traced LINCOLN'S career from his boyhood to his manhood, and believing that he would be elected President, he foreshadowed his Republican policy as kind and conciliatory, but also firm, and in which the rights of all sections would be respected,

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, argued at length the merits of the Homestead bill. HOWARD.

Political Rejoicings Elsewhere.

RECEPTION OF THE NOMINATION OF DOUGLAS.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, June 26.

The friends of Mr. DOUGLAS held a ratification meeting here last night. A salute of thirty-four guns was fired, with bonfires, music, speeches, &c.

TRENTON, Tuesday, June 26.

A large Democratic meeting was held this evening, to form a Democratic Club for the support of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for the Presidency. Speeches were made by C. W. JOY, CHARLES SKELTON, &c. Mr. JOHNSTON'S arrangements were made for a large mass ratification meeting.

RECEPTION OF THE NOMINATION OF BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, June 26.

One hundred guns were fired here this evening for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

STAMFORD, Tuesday, June 26.

One hundred guns were fired for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE this afternoon, and an immense enthusiasm prevailed.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 26.

A salute of 105 guns were fired here, to-night, by the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 26.

The demonstration of the BRECKINRIDGE faction, last night, at the Planters' House, was interrupted by a large body of Douglas men. Judge BOWLIN, late Commissioner to Paraguay, endeavored ineffectually to speak, and finally withdrew. A collision at one time was imminent. Another Douglas jubilee comes on to-morrow night.

Mr. Douglas to Dean Richmond.

During the session of the Baltimore Convention DEAN RICHMOND received the following dispatch from Mr. DOUGLAS:

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1860—9½ A. M.

To Dean Richmond, Chairman of the New-York Delegation:

The steadiness with which New-York has sustained me will justify a word of counsel. The safety of the cause is the paramount duty of every Democrat. The unity of the party and the maintenance of its principles inviolate are more important than the elevation or defeat of any individual. If my enemies are determined to divide and destroy the Democratic Party, and, perhaps, the country, rather than to see me elevated—and if the unity of the party can be preserved, and its time-honored principles maintained, and its ascendancy perpetuated, by dropping my name and uniting upon some other reliable, non-intervention and Union-loving Democrat, I beseech you, in consultation with our friends, to pursue that course which will save the party and the country, without regard to my individual interests.

I mean all this letter implies. Consult freely and act boldly for the right. S. A. DOUGLAS.

Letter from Hon. A. H. Stephens.

From the Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.

It will be recollected that, at our late County Convention, resolutions were introduced by Dr. GREGG, and unanimously adopted, approving the late letter of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, in favor of non-intervention, and rebuking the seceders. Having forwarded a copy of the proceedings to Mr. STEPHENS, we have received from him the following letter acknowledging their reception:

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., June 9, 1860.

J. B. DANFORTH, Jr, Esq., Rock Island, Illinois—*Dear Sir:* Your kind note of the 30th ult. has been duly received, with the accompanying resolutions. Allow me to return you my thanks for the same. I feel under great obligations to your Democratic County Convention for the terms in which they were pleased to speak of the sentiments and principles of my late letter, referred to. These principles, I am quite confident, constitute the only basis on which the nationality of the Democratic Party can be preserved, and the union of the States maintained. Should the Democracy ever abandon the doctrine of non intervention, so long established as their creed, they will, I fear, be demoralized forever. It is very gratifying for me to know that the sentiments I proclaimed to the people of Georgia are so cordially received and indorsed in Illinois. This shows that all patriotism in this country has not yet degenerated into nothing but sectionalism. The signs of the times, however, are ominous of evil, and it will require, in my judgment, every effort of the wise and the good, everywhere, to sustain the cause of the Constitution and the country, against the assaults which now threaten the existence of both.

But my object was barely to acknowledge the receipt of your favors, (the letter with its inclosure, as well as the paper,) and to return my thanks to you and the Democracy of Rock Island County, for the feeling thus manifested towards me. Yours, most respectfully, ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

SPEAKER PENNINGTON AT HOME.

Enthusiastic Reception by his Constituents—Reception Speech by Cortland Parker and Reply of Mr. Pennington.

Hon. WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives, left Washington yesterday morning and arrived at his home, in Newark, at 9 o'clock last evening. A large concourse of people, comprising men of all parties, had collected at the dépôt awaiting his arrival, and the enthusiastic cheers which greeted his return, testified to the universal popularity which he enjoys among all classes of his fellow-townsmen. The "Wide Awake" battalion of Newark, numbering upwards of 200 men, turned out in a body with torchlights and a band of music, to escort him from the dépôt to his residence. On the arrival of the cars from Philadelphia, at 5 minutes past 9 o'clock, cannon were fired opposite the dépôt, bonfires blazed, rockets were shot up, and amid the cheers of several thousand people, Mr. PENNINGTON stepped out of the car and was escorted through the line of the "Wide Awakes" to the head of the procession. After some delay the order was given to move, and the procession started on its way to the residence of Mr. PENNINGTON, on High-street, about one and a half miles from the dépôt. It passed up Market-street to Broad, down Broad to Court and up Court to Hoyt, and was greeted all along the route with the cheers of the crowd, displays of rockets, Roman candles and other manifestations of joy. At about 10 o'clock the procession arrived at the residence of Mr. PENNINGTON—an old-fashioned wooden mansion, embowered in a forest of trees and with spacious grounds attached.

The procession stopped opposite the house, when CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., mounted a block, and addressed Gov. PENNINGTON as follows:

I am deputed, respected and beloved Sir, to speak to you words of welcome in behalf of this vast concourse of people, but words are incapable of expressing the cordial welcome which you see before you. We bid you welcome to our arms, to our hearts, and to our hands. We deemed it fit, in view of the circumstances under which you became our representative, to welcome you for what you have done towards the good accomplished by the present Congress. It is well known that you did not seek the office to which we elected you, that you refused to accept it, but we compelled you to go, and for that reason it is proper and right that we should take the earliest opportunity on your return to tender our gratitude. A greater and more solemn scene that presented by the election of Speaker at the beginning of the last Session of Congress has not been witnessed in the history of our nation. Such clashing of opinions, such contention, such treason, such disunion, was never before witness in our National Halls. And all this was at last lulled, peace reigned, and all were satisfied with the selection for Speaker of the man chosen to represent this District and this State of New-Jersey. We feel it an honor that our District and our State was enabled to present a man who could put an end to this angry contest and restore harmony to our National Councils. No greater honor could befal a man than to be elected to that post under such circumstances.

After alluding to the distinguished ability of the present Congress, and the many beneficial acts of legislation passed by the House, but defeated in the Senate, Mr. PARKER closed by again welcoming him, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, back to his native city.

Mr. PENNINGTON mounted the block to respond, and was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. The tumult having subsided, he spoke as follows:

It has been my lot, my friends, to stand before assemblies for the last five months as uproarious as you are, [laughter,] and I am proud to say as your Representative in Congress that I believe I have left them with a good share of their good will. [Cheers. And I desire to say, because it is due that I should say it, that I have not only received the respect and consideration of my own party, but I believe of all parties in the House. Educated as I have been, among you, I felt it my duty to do justice to all men, and I feel a pride that I have the testimony of the House that I have succeeded. [Cheers.] It was our first duty to elect a Speaker. This might be thought an easy thing, but after two months' trial it was found that we could not concentrate on any man who could get a majority of the votes. I knew, thirty days before any election, that there were men enough who would vote for me together with the vote that had already been cast in my favor, to elect me, but I did not want the office, and I told my friends to keep quiet, and I threw my vote always, with one exception, for JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio. [Prolonged cheers.] I am not ashamed of that vote. [Renewed cheers.] I gave it to a good man, an honest man, a true man; and I tell you the history of JOHN SHERMAN is yet to be written. He has a history yet before him, and one that will be creditable to himself and to his country. Well, it was all right, I suppose, to fall back at last on New-Jersey; they had to do it in the Revolutionary War. A member from Virginia rose and said that, if they would concentrate on me, he would be satisfied. I did not thank him for that, for I did not want it. [Laughter and applause.] But it was found that the North would lose the Speaker unless some move should be made quickly. We had a caucus, and at that caucus Mr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania rose and said, "I nominate Gov. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey." Some one said, "Why, STEVENS, I thought you were going to vote for SHERMAN until the crack of doom." "I was," replied STEVENS, "and last night I heard the crack." [Great laughter and cheers.] And so it came to pass that I was elected. When I came into office I placed at the head of the chief Committee JOHN SHERMAN, who had been defeated for my place. [Applause.] I felt I was bound to do this in honor; and I can say, as a member from Virginia said to me, that no man ever filled that post equal to JOHN SHERMAN. Well, we went on and fought the battle through the session. We passed many useful measures, but we were met by the Senate opposing us at every step. But my friends, the people are are getting their eyes open. I have traveled all day my friends, and am weary, and I can only say in conclusion that we are now about to enter upon a great Presidential contest, and I wish to say to you that I go in heart and soul for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Prolonged cheering.] He is an honest and a capable man. Mr. DOUGLAS, his competitor, who has contended with the ablest men in the Senate, has said that he never met an abler antagonist than Mr. LINCOLN. [Cheers.] Allow me in conclusion, my friends, to thank you from the bottom of my heart for this kind and cordial welcome. I am unable to express my gratitude for the kindness shown me here to-night by so many of my fellow-citizens. I can only say again I thank you, and bid you good night.

Three cheers were here given for Gov. PENNINGTON, during which he entered his residence, and the crowd soon after dispersed.

Political Items.

George L. Becker, A. M. Fredley, A. J. Edgerton, Franklin Steele and Henry M. Rice have addressed a card to the Democracy of Minnesota. It is dated Washington, June 25, and is as follows: "Fellow-citizens: The undersigned, temporarily absent from home, take this method of declaring to you their entire and cordial assent in the platform of principles adopted by the Convention which nominated John C. Breckinridge for President and Joseph Lane for Vice-President, and their determination to use every honorable effort to secure their election in the coming contest. In this determination and these efforts we invite the cordial coöperation of every Democrat in the State."

The Wide Awakes, of Hartford, Conn., the original company, have issued two circulars containing full information concerning the history, mode of organization, uniform, &c., of that organization. There are cuts illustrative of the uniform, torches and lanterns of the officers and privates. This was rendered necessary by the constant application from all parts of the North.

Hon. WM. MITCHELL has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District of Indiana.

The second of the monolith columns for the Capitol at Washington, arrived there on Saturday. It is 25 feet in length, 3 feet 4 inches in diameter at the base, and weighs about 20 tons. These columns are to cost $1,400 a piece.

Who is Mrs. Winslow?—As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

Union of Soul and Body.

One of the most impenetrable secrets of the Almighty is the union of the soul and body.

But man knows that by acrimonious humors this union is dissolved, and death takes the place of life.

Experience has established beyond doubt that proper purgation reduces the total of acrimonious humors, and cures by perseverance, if the disease is curable, when Brandreth's Pills are the medicine used, which are in fact the only purgative medicine in the world which strengthens while it cleanses, being both tonic and purgative.

If we are sick we owe it to ourselves to use BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which are purely vegetable and innocent; they act only upon acrid humors, which are always mingled in or around parts in pain. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life.

Principal office for BRANDRETH'S PILLS, No 294 Canal-st.

Also, No 256 Bowery; Campbell's, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st., and No 4 Union square, where advice is given daily without charge.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Spurious Imitations of "Artusairon, or Cream of Tartar Substitute," having been put into market, we hereby caution the public against purchasing the dangerous adulterations.

None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark, "Artusairon." SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Dépôt No. 444 Broadway

Japanese Embassy.

The only really fine Photographs and Stereoscopic Pictures of these distinguished visitors, can be had at C. D. FREDRICKS & CO., Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

$40. Parker Sewing-machines. $40.

First class, Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless. Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c. Office, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway. Agents wanted everywhere.

Meyer's Miraculous VERMIN DESTROYER,

Is the only sure exterminator of Rats and Rice, Garden Insects, Ants, Roaches and Water Bugs. Principal Dépôt No. 612 Broadway Sold by all respectable druggists

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR, Ladies try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*

We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*

Office No 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Shirts made to Order from measure. C. B. HATCH & CO., Retail Department, No. 403 Broadway.

John B. Dunham.

OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trimmings made to match.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Tailor to the Embassy.—WM. H. SMITH, No 145 Fulton-st. The handsomest Summer suits in the City

Straw Hats, 75 cents, at Genin's, No. 513 Broadway.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Removal.

BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 181 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 380, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. G. H. COLLINS, No. 488 Broadway.

Edgo's GENUINE FIREWORKS Can be obtained at his Dépôt, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Bloom Beaver—Gentlemen's dress hat, the leading style for Summer, introduced by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

POST—SMITH.—In Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, June 19, in Grace Church, by Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, D. D., Rev. HENRY A. POST, of New-York, to FRANCES STAPLES SMITH, daughter of the bishop.

DIED.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 25, of consumption, Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, wife of Reuben Johnson, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Dr. Armitage's Church, formerly of Norfolk-st., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 125 Hammond-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

REED.—In this City, on Monday, June 25, EDGAR M., youngest son of William H. and Elizabeth Reed, aged 1 year and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday) June 27, at 9 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, corner of 19th-st. and 9th-av.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Monday, June 25, ELIZABETH MCKIE, only daughter of George W. and Mary Jane Clarke, aged 1 year, 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parent's residence, No 218 4th-st., on Wednesday, June 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

JARVIS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 23, JAY JARVIS, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on Wednesday, June 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

O'HARA.—In this City, on Monday, June 25, after a lingering illness ELLEN, wife of Charles H. O'Hara, eldest daughter of Charles Pitt, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation from St Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette place and Great Jones-st., on Thursday next, June 28, at 11 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 26, EDWARD R., son of Maria and Peter B. Johnson, aged 21 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, John W. Johnson, 76th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, on Thursday, June 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WETMARSH.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 26, after a short illness, CORNELIA VAN CORTLANDT, daughter of the late Richmond Whitmarsh, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 8th-av. and 10th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) June 27, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BEESLEY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 24, KINGMAN NOTT, infant son of Joseph W. and Arabella P. Beesley. The remains were interred in Greenwood.

ODELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 26, LIZZIE CUTHBERT, infant daughter of Jacob and Sarah H. Odell.

The friends of the family, and those of her grandfathers, Cornelius M. Ouell and Wm. N. Seymour, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 290 Schermerhorn-st., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 26, Mrs. MATILDA W. SMITH.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 84 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) June 27, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be carried to Westchester County for interment.

MAITLAND.—In Clifton, Staten Island, on Monday, June 25, JAMES W. MAITLAND, of the firm of Maitland, Phelps & Co., in the 31st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father in-law, James A. O'Reilly, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of Rev. Dr. Potts, University-place, Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

CONE.—In Merwinsville, Litchfield County, Conn., on Friday, June 22, CHARLES KIRTLAND CONE, son of Rev. R. J. and Harriet V. Cone, aged 8 years and 6 months.

KIMB

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB
FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.
NEARLY 150 FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THIS DAY and THURSDAY, 27th and 28th inst, at 11 o'clock each day, at their sales room, No. 141 Broadway, the above fine paintings, among which will be found the works of the following well-known artists:

VAN SEVENDONCK,	PYNACKER,
SMETS,	KRUSEMAN,
VAN REGERMORTEL,	RADIG,
METZU,	SWEBACK,
DIDDAERT,	E. DUVAL,
B. REES,	J. A. HEKKING.

and other celebrated ancient and modern artists. Also, a very curious and rare Bayzantine painting, "The Holy Standard Bearer." Most of the paintings have recently arrived from Europe, and have never before been offered for sale. Also, about 20 paintings remaining uncalled for from the sale of the 14th and 15th inst. which will be sold on account of the former purchasers. The paintings will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, with catalogues, and will be positively sold without reserve, as the owner is about leaving for Europe.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, in the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, I shall sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following personal property, being assets belonging to the estate of Samuel M. Woodruff, deceased, to wit:
960 shares of the capital stock of the New-York Cemetery Company, a judgment recovered in the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, in favor of John Newland, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel M. Woodruff, deceased, against Phineas C. Wright, on the 16th day of May, 1855, for $10,188 34; also, a judgment recorded in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in favor of William M. De Forrest, against Frederick E. Radcliff, on the 14th day of December, 1858, for $3,089 64, and which judgment is now owned by said estate.
JOHN NEWLAND,
Executor, &c., of Samuel M. Woodruff, deceased.

CHAS. A. LENT, Auctioneer.
PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J.
At auction, 7 valuable building lots, on Orchard and Tichenor sts., Newark, N. J., on THURSDAY, June 28, at 3½ P. M. The above lots are located in a very pleasant and desirable part of the city, two having a front on Orchard-st., cornering on Tichenor-st., size 86x131 feet, with an alley opening from Tichenor-st., on their rear. Five fronting on Tichenor-st. size 25x103. They are desirable on account of their proximity to Broad-st., South Park and Chestnut-st. depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, being only one square from the Park and three from the depôt. Sale positive, and terms easy. For maps and other particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 317 Broad-st, Newark, N. J. Also, at private sale, about 7½ acres of land in Clinton township, 1¾ miles from Chestnut-st. depôt, and near the residences of Messrs. Allen, Riker and Tichenor—a very handsome site for one or more residences, having a commanding view of Newark, the Bay, New-York City and Staten Island.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF SPLENDID
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, will sell, at public auction, the entire rich and costly furniture, bronzes, paintings, piano forte, &c., contained in the first-class residence, No. 152 21st-st., a few doors from 7th-av.,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
The furniture was made to order by Dixon, Stevens and other first-class makers, four months ago, and embraces everything to be found in a fashionable and costly residence, including three superb rosewood parlor suites in brocade, with a complete assortment of elegant rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture; glassware, silver, French china, iron safe, mortar, &c. Catalogues at house. Every article will be peremptorily sold for cash. The house to rent; application to be made to HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 27 and 28, At 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the large room in Low's new building on the corner of Court and Joralemon sts.
A large and splendid collection of Oil Paintings, comprising landscapes, marine views, game, fruit and flower pieces, historical subjects, groups and figures, &c., &c., in great variety of size and style, richly framed. The paintings are now on exhibition.
Also, on THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M., a splendid rosewood 7-octave Piano, round corners, Gilbert, maker. Catalogues at the rooms.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at No. 411 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts., on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood sofas and chairs, in brocatel; secretary, bookcase and card tables; mahogany tête-à-têtes, and chairs in hair and in plush; book-case, rockers, washstands bedsteads, &c.; damask and lace window curtains, Turkish easy chairs in brocatel, inlaid papier mache table, bronze mantel clock, crockery, glass ware, ingrain, 3-ply and velvet carpets, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also a collection of Masonic and other valuable books.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUHRSDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 7 West 22d-st, two doors from 5th-av., elegant furniture, statuary, bronzes, mirrors and carriages, &c., the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, (his house having been sold,) consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, solid carved parlor suites of rosewood, covered in green satin, figured silk, brocatel, &c., made to order; Turkish easy and reception chairs in reps, richly carved fauteuils, solid carved rosewood centre tables, statuary tops; elegant rosewood etageres, plate glass in oval with statuary wood; rosewood fancy work and corner stands; rosewood 7¼-octave piano, with pearl keys; rich table-covers, lace curtains, real marble parlor statuary and pedestals, superb traveling medicine chest, 21-day marble clock, China vases, bronze statuettes and bisque figures, rosewood card tables, elegant Parisian boudoir suite, in blue silk, consisting of sofa, 6 fauteuils, walnut extension table, buffet, elegant China dinner set, decorated with flowers, cost $350, tea set, cost $90, Japanese tea set, 58 pieces, cost $145, silver plated ware and ivory table cutlery, a valuable case of old coins, large Parian groups, basement oak arm chairs, covered in morocco, buffet sofa, tables, &c.; about twenty very elegant oil paintings by Kroeck, Ruysters, Bastiencrapp, Kavanagh, Hicking, Richards, Brewerton and others. Bedrooms—Solid rosewood and walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, &c., rosewood suites covered in moquet, double and single mahogany bedsteads, lounges, fine mattrasses, beds, child's crib, kitchen ware &c.
Also, immediately after the sale of the furniture, in front of the house, a fine black double team of carriage horses, 8 and 9 years old, sound, kind and gentle, harness, carriage, &c. They will be before the door an hour before they are sold.
The above can be examined the day before the sale from 11 to 3 o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises. The residence of A. M. Treadwell, formerly known as the Boisubin property, near Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, containing 164 acres, lying on the road leading from Madison to Morristown, near the residences of F. S. Lathrop and W. B. Gibbons, Esqrs. The access to the house through an avenue of one-quarter of a mile in length, shaded by forest and ornamental trees of natural growth, furnishes a drive or walk of great attraction. The house, 55 feet front by 50 feet deep, built of brick in the best manner, by days' work, is two stories, with basement and attic. Well of spring water in abundance, conveyed to the attic; grounds handsomely shaded; green-house and grapery in full bearing; garden stocked with small fruits; also, fine apples and dwarf-pear orchards. The house, garden, grapery, ice-house, carriage-house, spring, fish-pond, &c., including about 60 acres, lies on one side of the avenue, and will be sold separately from the other side. For maps and permits to examine the premises apply to the auctioneers at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st Dr. Woodruff, of Morristown, will meet any gentleman between 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., daily, to show the premises, if they will write to him the day before, and will be at home on Saturdays. Distance from New York one hour and a half by Morris and Essex Railroad. This property to a gentleman of means presents many attractions.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 29 and 30, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE COINS, comprising collections from the coins of 35 nations; among the principal will be found the Martha Washington half dime, the Washington cent—1791, 1792. 1793—pattern and trial pieces, flying eagle dollars, Pitt token, trade cards, and medals and tokens; a large collection of English silver and copper coins—Elizabeth, William and Mary, Charles II and George I., leading to the present day; a large series of French coins, extending from the reign of Louis XV. to the present day, both silver and copper; also, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Dutch, Scotch, American and others, in gold, silver and copper; also, ancient Roman and Grecian coins and medals, being valuable and rare; also, a very rare specimen cathedral of Charlemagne 1726—the others in great variety—in all a large and fine collection, to be sold without reserve.
They will be ready for exhibition as above, two days before the sale, with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.
The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, CHINA WARE, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 157 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire furniture of the house, comprising in part of mahogany sofas, tête-à-tête, marble-top tables, dressing bureaus, centre and hatstand, beds and bedding, mattrasses, China and glass ware, refrigerators, safes, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c. N. B.—House to rent.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 108 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.; A general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood suite in brocatel; do. in green plush; three enameled suites, pier glass, mirrors, curtains, shades, arm chairs in plush and hair cloth; rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, rosewood etagere, sideboards, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, centre and side tables, bronzed ware, dinner and tea sets, kitchen articles, &c. Catalogues at sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Courtlandt-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, JUNE 28, AT 2½ O'CLOCK, P. M., at No. 4 Hall st., between Lafayette and Gates avs., ingrain carpets, bedsteads bureau, mahogany sofa, chairs, tables, pictures, stoves, Summer ranges, &c.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale of Handsome Country Seat to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., (THIS DAY) Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange, New-York. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. JNO. T. HUNGERFORD & Co., Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT
HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 27, at the 5-story brown-stone residence No. 70 West 36th st., near 6th-av., sale commences at 10½ o'clock; being the largest and richest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season, viz.:
Carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte,
Rosewood drawing-room suites,
Bronze and ormolu chandeliers,
Sevres and Dresden china ornaments,
Velvet and Brussels carpets,
Pier and mantle mirrors,
Brocade and lace curtains,
Oil-paintings by eminent artists,
Artistic bronze statuary,
Etageres, bookcases, centre-tables,
Rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture,
Oak dining-room furniture,
China, glass and silver ware,
Sheffield table cutlery, &c., &c., &c.
To be peremptorily sold.
GEO. AMMERMAN, Attorney for Mortgagees.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 27 at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of desirable goods; also an invoice of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—CANAL-ST. —Executor's sale of the house and lease of lot, known as No. 95 Canal-st., north side, between Forsyth and Eldridge sts. Sale positive, by order of the Executors of Benjamin Perrine, deceased. The lease has 21 years to run from the 1st of May last, subject to renewal at the expiration of the present lease, or improvements paid for. The house is three story, brick, with two stores, with back rooms, on the first floor, and is now rented for $738 per annum. For maps and terms, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.
Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.
Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.
THE EQUINOX HOUSE is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 5 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland Squires & Co.
For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.
THE MANCHESTER HOTEL, (OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE") CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

SEA BATHING.
THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, IS OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Good rooms or furnished cottages may be engaged at No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York, or at the hotel.
Stages from the house meet the Long Island Railroad cars at Jamaica.
Two hours from New-York.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, (NEW JERSEY,) N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

BELMONT HALL—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—The above fashionable resort is now open for the season. A line to the proprietor at the above place will meet attention.
WILLIAM SHARP.
Trains leave foot of Courtlandt-st., at 8½ A. M., 3½ P. M. Express trains leave New-York on Saturday at 5:10, and return early Monday A. M.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The R. & S. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and run four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE IS now open for the reception of visitors. A very extensive addition has been made to this house since the last season. The proprietor believes he will now be able to accommodate all who may visit this delightful place of Summer resort. C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad depôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, PROFESSEUR HUNTINGTON.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

$110 PER YEAR.—BOARDING SEMINARY, $110 PER YEAR.—Three departments, primary, intermediate and academic. Colossal brick buildings for both sexes; 18 teachers; excellence and economy. Fare from New-York or opening day, Aug. 23, $2 50. Address JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

A MER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY, New-York and No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty of Rutgers College. Superior teachers of Music, French and Ornamentals wanted. School circulars are supplied to parents. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—The location pleasant and very healthy. Pupils received at any time. The school is easy access from New-York. Terms from $150 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.)
Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated. Under ten $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIate organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to dispose of a handsome black mare, 15½ hands high; warranted sound and kind, excellent either in harness or under the saddle; also blankets, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, &c., all new last Summer, and only sold on account of the owner's ill health. Inquire of Mr. ODELL, Farnure's stables, 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our Warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE—A FINE DARK BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle in single and double harness, and is a first-rate saddle horse. Apply at No. 120 Chambers-st., up stairs, or at No. 20 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen in College-place, in the rear of the Mansion House, opposite Mr. Ketchum's livery stable.

A SUPERIOR BLOOD BAY CARRIAGE horse for sale, suitable for a coupé, 16½ hands high, perfectly sound, young and kind in all harness, having fine action, will be sold low, as the owner has no use for him. Apply at the stable No. 49 East 18th-st., near 4th av., from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LARGE BAY HORSE, 17½ hands high, 7 years old, weighs 1,500 pounds, sound and kind; is a very fast walker, and would make a superior truck horse. Apply at No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SADDLE HORSE; 15 hands one inch high, and very stylish; also, bay mare; can trot in 2:40; warranted sound. Inquire for HOLLISTER, Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A LIGHT ROCKAway Carriage, moveable glass front, with glass doors and sides, for one or two horses, can be seen at JONES' Stable, No. 127 Mercer-st., near Houston.

TEACHERS.

SUMMER TUITION.
A gentleman, highly qualified as a teacher, desires an engagement as private tutor during the months of August and September. References may be had to Marlborough Churchill, Sing Sing, N. Y., and many others. Address S. R., Sing Sing, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERman University, successful teacher of the Modern and Ancient languages, the higher English branches, Mathematics, etc., etc., desires employment. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to complete a neglected education, or those preparing for College or foreign travel, will receive special attention. No objection to country or travel. Most excellent testimonials and references at command. Address MENTOR, Box 162 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 136 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HAMILTON-HOUSE, CORNER OF 9th st and Broadway. Citizens and strangers can now obtain cool airy rooms for the Summer, permanent or transient. The house is now newly refitted and furnished; very desirable rooms insured to families and large single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY LOCATED IN PIERREpont-st., Brooklyn Heights, occupying a large elegantly furnished house, could spare a parlor and bedroom with board to a gentleman and wife or a single gentleman. House contains all the modern improvements. Those desiring such accommodations, address, with real name, COMFORT, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a first-class house, will let two newly-furnished rooms, with breakfast and tea and dinner on Sundays or without; no other boarders taken. Apply at No. 241 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 156 Hudson st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a pleasant front room in a private family, possessing all the comforts of a home; no other boarders will be taken; located in the vicinity of the City Hall, Brooklyn. Address, with real name, to C B., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO LARGE well furnished rooms, with large pantries, on 2d floor, to be let with or without board to gentlemen. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferries; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD IN HARLEM.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board in a private family can be had in 129th-st., third house West of 3d av. Communications to the City by boat or cars.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF QUIET habits wishes to engage an unfurnished room, with partial board; at present breakfast only will be required; house must contain modern improvements, and family private. Unexceptionable reference will be given. Address, stating terms, &c., M. W. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

HOUSES AND ROOMS TO LET UNTIL OCTOBER.—To let, a suite of elegantly furnished apartments in 27th st., just west of Broadway, near Madison Park, with or without a private table. This will be found a very desirable home for a Southern or Cuban family wishing to spend the summer in this City. Address Mr. W., No. 35 Wall st., room A, up stairs, 2d floor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with the use of kitchen, to a genteel family without small children; or would board two or three gentlemen. The location is very desirable; one block from the Fulton-av. cars, and 10 minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry. Inquire at No. 136 Livingston st., opposite Gallatin-place.

TO LET—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second and fourth floors, also a single room, at the Madison Park House, Broadway and 26th-st., opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of references required.

TO LET.—TWO HANDSOME ROOMS AND PARlor, with board or without, separately in a Parisian family; the house has all the modern improvements: a practical course of French will be commenced by proprietor who is a well known professor. Apply at No. 98 East 22d-st.

UNFURNISHED THIRD FLOOR WANTED—Either with or without board, by a single gentleman, who would like to confer with a pleasant private family, permanently located. Address, with particulars, UP TOWN, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington park, (a delightful Summer residence) to let, with full board, a suite of rooms, second story front. Also, single rooms for gentlemen.

WASHING, WASHING.—ALL KINDS OF washing done in a superior manner, at lowest prices, at the new Laundry, No. 46 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Clothes called for and returned immediately to all parts of the City. Buttons kept on Shirts.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University place and 6th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th st.

TO LET—SEVERAL ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family, with or without board. Apply at No. 358 West 15th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, ON THE NORTH River, adjoining Idlewild, the well-known residence of N. P. Willis, Esq. The house is beautifully situated: accommodations and board first class. Besides the Hudson River Railroad the steamboat *Thomas Powell* leaves daily at 3½ P. M., foot of Jay st., for Cornwall direct, returning to the City in the morning. The advertiser intended soon to occupy the rooms himself, and wishes to dispose of them in consequence of a death in the family. For further particulars address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., or B., Box No. 2,346 Post-office, or call at the book store 763 Broadway.

Cut this out for preservation.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM MAY 1, OR throughout the year, at Strawberry Farms, Monmouth County, N. J.
This beautiful retreat, arranged for the residence of about twenty families, is within easy reach of Shrewsbury and Long Branch. Part of the land is cultivated, to supply the tables abundantly with fruits, vegetables and dairy products. In the vicinity are shady woods, delightful rambles and a pretty lakelet. Attached is a large hall, with music always available for social enjoyment, without charge. Terms, $5 to $8 weekly, each person. Apply at No. 678 Broadway, at Tolman's Self Ventilating Spring Bed Company.
JAMES WARREN.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals at the large farm mansion of the late Chas. Churchill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the ground ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring a residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING BOARD during the Summer months in a pleasant, healthy situation on the banks of the Hudson river, where there is a good shore for bathing, and where they will be conveyed to and from the landing at Milton without charge. For terms and other particulars, address JOHN E. LAWSON, Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated with board and newly-furnished rooms in a private family, in full view of the Hudson, at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour's ride from Chambers-st.; 16 trains per day; healthy location. Call on, or address, E. GULICK, on the premises.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN THE COURTRY.—EIGHT PERsons can be accommodated with board in a private family, about five minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, at West Bloomfield, N. J. References exchanged. Address MOSES DODD, West Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS CAN be obtained in the pleasant and healthy village of Fishkill—a place for many years the favorite resort of citizens. Beautiful rides and fine mountain air. For further particulars address Mrs. M. V. W. LISTON, Fishkill village.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS MAY be accommodated in a high and healthy location in the town of Harrison, N. Y., 2 miles from Rye Depôt, New-Haven Railroad, one hour and a quarter from the City. The advertiser can be seen on Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th insts., at No. 131 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SALT-BATHING, BEAUtiful scenery, and liberal table, with the best of attendance, may be obtained in a private family, in one of the most delightful locations on Long Island; no mosquitos. Apply at Mrs. WILLIAM H. BRIDGEN'S, North Oyster Bay.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW ROOMS CAN BE had at Mr. Moore's, near Sands' Point, L. I., by a desirable party, the family by which they are engaged wishing to dispose of them in consequence of sickness. Communication by steamer *Long Island*, 1¼ hours. Apply to F. H TIERS, No. 85 Front-st.

BOARD AT GLEN COVE.—FAMILIES WISHing the comforts of a Summer residence can find desirable accommodations immediately, in the house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove steamboat landing. Three lines of stages pass the door daily. Address CHARLES W. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RAMAPO, N. J., ONE hours' ride from Jersey City by New-York and Erie Railroad, at a farm-house, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, for two or three small families. For full particulars, inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For a gentleman, wife child and servant, within one hour of the City Hall. Accommodations must be good and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 18 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A CONvenient distance from the City, for a lady, nurse, and two small children. Address, stating terms, T., Box No. 352 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A gentleman and wife, also a single gentleman, can have pleasant rooms and board for the Summer at Dobb's Ferry. Apply at Greenburgh House.

BOARD IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—Two pleasant rooms, with board in a private family, residing near the Brick Church Station, in Orange. Apply to WM. H. PRICE, No. 77 Front-st.

SUMMER BOARD IN PEEKSKILL—Within five minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt. The location, grounds, rooms, fare and table all that is desirable. Address INGLE SIDE, Peekskill, N. Y.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LONGWORTH'S STILL CATAWBA.
IN HALF-PINT BOTTLES,
FOR RESTAURANTS, ETC.
FREDERICK A. COZZENS,
Sole Agents, No. 73 Warren-st.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON PHONOGRAPHY, (FREE,) by D. B. MELLISH, practical reporter, at Dr. Trall's lecture room, No. 15 Laight-st., New York, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 28, at 8 o'clock. Class opens Friday evening. Fifteen lessons, $2 50. Taught through the mail and instruction book sent, for $5. Address as above.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIful and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 2½ ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—25 OF THE most desirable lots in Harlem on easy terms. No money required if improved.
3 lots on 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.
4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d av.
2 lots on 123d-st., near 4th-av.
6 lots on 126th-st., near 3d-av.
10 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
SAMUEL ADDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-avs. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE NEW elegant brown-stone houses on 50th-st., with all modern improvements; neighborhood select; would exchange for City or Brooklyn lots, or good country property. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av., or A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OR BOTH of the new first-class three-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 62 and 66 West 45th-st.; also one superior four-story brown-stone house, all near the 5th-av. Good City lots would be taken in part payment. Inquire at No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEW BROWN-STONE houses Nos. 29 and 35 West 34th-st., with extension for library, finished in the most complete and thorough manner with rosewood doors, walnut stairs, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, of LUPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A THREE story brown house in East 31st-st., near 4th-av. in perfect order. Apply to E. F. DELANCEY, Counsellor at Law, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE ON THIRD-AVENUE.—Several choice lots on the business portion of the 3d-av will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 60x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

$900 PER ANNUM.—TO LET, FURNISHED, to a small, first-class family, the brown-stone house No. 39 West 47th st., between 6th and 7th avs., frescoed, and furnished elegantly; location unsurpassed. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, on the premises. Possession immediately.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS, 30 feet wide on Broadway, near Canal-st., well lighted, no skylight; the finest location in the city for an importing or silk house; rent low. Apply to HALL & WETMORE, No. 406 East Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.

BROADWAY LOFT TO LET.—A FINE show room, 25 by 100 feet, in No

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of $250,000, in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 26 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 15th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named, the bids in the forms of sealed proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the righ to reject all bids over par if they deem proper.
RICHARD S. CHARLES, Treasurer.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-Avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that a 2d installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 3d July, at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st. SAMUEL C. PAXSON, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, }
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860. }
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposal of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND-GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the first issue of the Land-Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call, or send their address, with the number of bonds held by them, numbered from 1 to 2,500, to FRANCIS RANDALL, No. 33 Wall-st., where information respecting their interests can be obtained.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CHICAGO June 22 1860. }
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due July 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after July 2.
GEO. BARNET, President.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MISSOURI. }
CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 20, 1860. }
NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MISSOURI STATE Bonds, are hereby notified that the semi-annual interest falling due thereon, on the 1st of July proximo, will be promptly paid at the Bank of Commerce in New York. A. W. MORRISON, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMpany.—The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. KREISCHER, Treasurer.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST proximo on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of the proper Coupons, at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860. ATWOOD & CO.

STARK COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS MATUR-ING July 1, 1860, Nos. 1 to 30, and the July Coupons of Bonds Nos. 1 to 68, will be paid on and after that date at the office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS of Farm Mortgage Bonds issued to the various railroads in Wisconsin are requested to call at the office of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, No. 29 William-st., Room No. 4, where information pertaining to their interest may be obtained.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAIL-ROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE INTEREST due 1st July next, in this City, on the Bonds of the City of Quincy, Ill., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of July 1860, on $400 000 first Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1860, ON STATE of Minnesota Eight Per Cent Bonds will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO. 50 Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.
Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SUB COMMITTEE ON MUSIC WILL meet on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, in Room No. 8 City Hall. Leaders of Bands will please attend without further notice.
IRA A. ALLEN,
H. W. GENET,
TIMOTHY FARLY,
ED. COSTELLO,
} Sub Committee.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 Wall st.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6) for six months, payable on and after July 2. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVI-DEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1860, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital.....$150,000
Surplus over.....147,000
This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st. New-York, June 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d July. The transfer books will be closed from June 25 to the morning of July 3. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half per cent. for the coming six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 6th day of July.
(Signed) W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-RECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 3d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIdend.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK, June 26, 1860.—A semi-annual Dividend of three and one half per cent (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 6th of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
G. W. LEAKE Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMIannual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
H. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—By order of the Board of Directors a dividend of Three and One half per cent. (3½) will be paid the stockholders of this Bank, payable on and after the 2d day of July. The transfer book will be closed to that day.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank from the net earnings of the past six months will be paid the Stockholders on and after the 11th day of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. B. F. WAGNER.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPAny, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, }
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 22 1860.—DIVIDEND—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 (Four) per cent., payable on and after Monday, 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d July prox. By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ANCHOR INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, June 20, 1860.—An interest dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, to July 1, will be paid on the preferred stock, on the 10th July, and on the redeemable stock on the 16th July. Transfer books closed from 30th inst. to the dates of payment respectively.
H. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 21, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 2d day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo.
By order of the Board
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared payable on Monday July 9. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date. T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders after the 1st of July next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 2
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TAKE NOTICE.
A Marble Quarry to let, lying near the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between Mount Kisco and Bedford Stations. For particulars apply to S. A. HALSTEAD, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with ice house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton st.
J. H. PORTER, Proprietor.
P. S. Possession immediately.

$2.000.—FROM $1,500 TO $2,000 WANTed to invest in the manufacture of a new article, patented. Heavy profits and no competition. None but a good business man, with the above capital, need apply at No. 533 Broadway, under Prescott House, from 2 to 3 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $1,000 TO $1,500 in a good paying business, store and wo kshop situated in the Bowery. Address B. A., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.
STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse power, both NEW and SECOND HAND, constantly on hand, and for SALE, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND HAND.
STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c.
Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINT-ERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 96 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.
The principal Acid springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.
Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.
In skin diseases—even to confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; DR. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; DR. J. S. SADLER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. S. P. Ware read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adaped are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis, chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alvaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles
When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.
Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.
Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERFEITS OF THE PATENT IM-PERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sunday from 11 till 1. Triesemar No 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. For warded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., 112 Fulton-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 28 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. See Dr. C.'s diplomas in office. A member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by DR. G. LAWRENCE. No. 1 Vesey st., Astor House, N. Y.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes instruments, &c., should purchase this Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., also Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 552 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Infortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDI-CAL SCIENCE—Is Prof. DARCY'S remedy for private diseases in both sexes, effecting a perfect cure in a few days. Thousands have been cured without the slightest suspicion of their most intimate acquaintances being excited. Prof. D. may be consulted upon any case daily at his offices, (up stairs,) No 615 Broadway, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. Ladies suffering from irregularities, &c., &c., should at once apply to the Professor for his Only beate Pills, in a box. Mornings until 2 o'clock are exclusively for consultations by ladies. Letters by mail attended to.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAUBICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Or sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

FEVER AND AGUE—CURED WITHOUT TAKing medicine. The first ten of that disagreeable complaint that will call at H. T. LOVETT'S "Wapehe" office, No. 85 Bleecker-st., will be cured free of charge, providing they will give a certificate of their cure. Regulate the time so as to be at his office half an hour before the chill comes on.

A LUXURY.—ELECTRICITY, AS SCIENTIFIcally applied, for the cure of all functional derangements, irregularities and debilitated conditions of the human system, by Drs. PHELPS, No. 66 West 13th-st., near 6th-av. Consultations and advice gratis. Electrical baths, 50 cents.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S SEED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine any where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is emoellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR-ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 22th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av

DID YOU EVER SEE A CORK CUT?—IT is usually cut out by hand labor—our new machine cuts a gross per minute, and 4 sizes at the same time. The price is lower, the corks are better; all kinds of bottle and jar corks granulated cork and cork wood for sale from the factory. State rights to use the machine for sale. Apply to No. 43 Centre-st., S. W. SMITH & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON. AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt MOODIE. KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
And other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
ETNA.....Thursday, 19th July.
JURA.....Thursday, 2d August
AUSTRALASIAN.....Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA.....Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Cabin.....$75.
Steerage.....30.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODRICH, ARRELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WORTER, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $66.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt EDW E. VAILL,
will form a semi weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JULY 14,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage.....$130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TENES & MINTURN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 12 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves ever TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LECTURE BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—A lecture was delivered before the Young Men's Christian Union at their meeting on Monday evening, by C. W. TOLLES, Esq., of Newark. His subject was *Orthodoxy*. The theological tenets usually termed "orthodox" he claimed, had no obligatory force upon men, nor could they command their consciences and judgments to recognize the Bible as the only source of religious truth. Man had bestowed upon him the power and ability to investigate and arrive at religious truth in the same manner as at scientific or other truth. The original intuitions of men were the primary revelations implanted by God, and were the true criterion for determining the nature and value of all other revelations. Hence it was argued that the system of religious truth was not completed by the instructions of Christ and his Apostles, but is always progressively developing, and is capable of being rendered more perfect in this age than ever before. The arbitrary adoption of creeds of abstract dogmas, and the imposition of them on men as tests of religious or moral rectitude, were reprobated, and declared to be inconsonant with the will of God, with the freedom of man, and with the progress of truth. Entire independence of thought should be allowed every man, since God regarded action, and not opinion, and had placed in the heart of man laws for determining what is right and wrong. The thanks of the Association were tendered to Mr. TOLLES for his instructive lecture.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Regular Monthly meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association was held at their rooms in Broadway, corner of Twelfth street, on Monday evening—the President, G. GOODRICH, in the Chair. The meeting was opened in the usual manner—by singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer. Mr. COZZENS, Chairman of the Church Committee, in the course of a few remarks, read a touching extract from a mother, thanking the Association for the kindness they had shown in seeking out her son, when he was a stranger in the City, cheering, protecting and surrounding him with Christian influences. A number of new members were proposed and elected. The Association then listened to a carefully prepared Essay entitled "Theory and Practice," read by Mr. HEATH, the Corresponding Secretary. An interval of about thirty minutes was then spent by the members in conversation, mutual introduction, and social intercourse, and the meeting adjourned. We are requested to state that prayer meetings are held at these rooms every Wednesday and Saturday evening, at 8½ o'clock, to which all young men are invited, and that the reading-rooms and library are open every day and evening except Sunday.

SAD ACCIDENT AT A SABBATH-SCHOOL EXCURSION.—On Monday the children connected with the Bloomingdale Sabbath-school left this City on the steamer *Satellite*, for Biddle's Grove, S. I., where the day was to have been spent in festivity. While still a long distance from the landing, however, HOMER LEGETT, a boy 8 years of age, fell overboard and was drowned, under circumstances, it is charged, which reflect strongly upon those having the management of the boat. As soon as the lad fell into the water, Mr. GEORGE WHITE, of No. 665 Eighth-avenue, gallantly plunged after him, and held him up for a long time. The steamer, however, pursued her way, and it was half an hour before a boat was launched and rowed up to his relief. Meantime Mr. WHITE had become well-nigh exhausted, and, to preserve his own life, was forced to disengage himself from the youth, who sank immediately. Deceased resided with his parents at No. 212 West Forty-eighth-street.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A VESSEL UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—The bark *Frederick Deming*, formerly belonging to E. L. CORNING, and formerly engaged in the trade to Brazil, was recently sold to one Captain BROWN, who alleged that Mr. RICHARDSON was part owner. She was immediately taken up town, and from the information received by the deputy United States District Attorney, he was about to seize her, but it being late in the day, no process could be issued. This vessel disappeared that evening, and in the morning the following clearance appeared in the papers: "*Bark F. Deming*, BRIGHTMAN, Cape Town, BRIGHTMAN & Co." As no such firm appears in the Directory, it is suspected that the *Frederick Deming* is now on her way to the Coast of Africa. The bark is 216 tons register, was built in Baltimore in 1849, is a sharp model, and has a half-poop cabin; she was newly metaled last year.

FIRE ESCAPES FOR TENEMENT HOUSES.—The law passed at the late session of the Legislature, enjoining all landlords of tenement houses to attach fire escapes to their premises, went into operation on the 1st inst. The first escape thus attached is on the rear of the five-story tenement house, No. 122 East Twenty-sixth-street. It was placed there a day or two since, at the moderate cost of $100, and affords means of escape from every story to the street. The Superintendent of Buildings has granted it his approval. No time should be lost in furnishing all the tenement houses in the City with similar escapes. They will be the means of saving very many persons from a fearful death. Will the Superintendent of Buildings see that it is done?

A THIEF ROBS MAYOR WOOD, AND IS CAUGHT.—Yesterday morning, Mayor WOOD was robbed in front of Delmonico's, corner of Chambers-street and Broadway; not the Mayor himself, *in propriâ personâ*, but his Honor's carpet-bag, of goodly size and well stored, which was in an express wagon standing in that locality. A thief named CHARLES MEYER, a German, aged about 18 years, crept stealthily to the wagon, seized the plethoric bag and departed. Officer YOUNG, of the Broadway squad, who does such good service in assisting ladies across that crowded thoroughfare, saw the transaction, and gave pursuit. The thief had not ran far before he was captured. His portrait now adorns the Rogues' Gallery, and he awaits the result of a magisterial investigation.

TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE—DOUGLAS INDORSED.—The (Tammany Hall) Democratic Republican General Committee met at Tammany Hall, last evening, in response to a call of the Chairman, Mr. E. F. PURDY. A Committee on Organization was appointed, and resolutions indorsing the nomination of Senator DOUGLAS for the Presidency were adopted, with but one dissenting voice. The Chairman, after several strong Douglas speeches had been made, appointed a Committee to make arrangements for a Douglas Ratification Meeting. The Committee then adjourned.

EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS OF THE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.—An examination of classes A, B, C and D of the Colored Normal School was held Monday afternoon at Ward School-house No. 1, in Mulberry-street, near Grand. The pupils were examined in Algebra, Geometry, Geography, Rhetoric and English Grammar, and gave satisfactory evidences of their proficiency in those branches. A number of them will graduate at the Annual Commencement in July next.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—THOMAS OLIVER, a lad residing at No. 8 Pitt-street, was drowned, yesterday afternoon, at the Delancey-street pier, where he was playing with his companions.... Last evening, a man named HENRY WILMUR went into the water at the foot of Sixty-fourth-street, North River, to take a bath, but being unable to swim, and having ventured beyond his depth, he was drowned.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON A NEW BUILDING.—An Irishman named BERNARD MILEY, while at work on Monday on the new building of Messrs. DEVLIN, now in course of erection in Canal-street, near Broadway, was carrying a plank on a new wall, when one of the bricks slipped from under his feet, and he was precipitated to the ground from a height of 35 feet. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. His injuries are so severe that very little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE LONDON FIRE ESCAPE.—The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Mr. JOHN DECKER, announces that the London Fire Escape, recently imported by Gen. JAMES L. GRAHAM, and by him placed at the disposal of the Department, will be exhibited by Hook and Ladder Company, No. 12, A. J. GARVEY, Foreman, this afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock, in the Park, when the capabilities of the machine will be duly tried and tested.

A NEW FERRY.—Messrs. CHARLICK, WITHERS and others, have organized a new Ferry Company, and started a ferry from the foot of James-slip, East River, to Hunter's Point, Long Island, and also from Thirty-fourth-street to Hunter's Point. This will give the people from the lower part of the City a chance to visit the country and enjoy the pure air of Long Island.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met yesterday, as usual, in the Common Pleas room, and granted seven licenses to innkeepers and storekeepers, at $30 each.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

CENTRAL PARK INVESTIGATION.

CONTINUATION OF EVIDENCE—EXAMINATION OF MR. THOMAS HOGG.

This investigation was continued yesterday, before the Legislative Committee present, Mr. ROTCH and Mr. MONROE.

George Berrill, sworn—Am landscape gardener; superintended the laying out of the grounds in Greenwood Cemetery; was employed last year on Central Park; measured the sand delivered on Mr. Warner's dock at the foot of Fifty-first-street: it was correctly measured; there was no waste worth speaking of; might have been two or three shovels full wasted in a cargo.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hogg, but nothing was elicited.

Thomas Hogg, sworn—Am a nurseryman; examined the soil of the Park promenade, and reported to Mr. Olmsted that it was unfit for the planting of trees; think the unfitness of the soil was the cause of the death of trees in the promenade; the street manure used in making the soil was highly deleterious to the trees; don't think the trees were planted deep enough.

Cross-examined by Commissioner Green—Am the brother of James Hogg, who makes the charges against the Commissioners; was employed on the Park by the Commissioners; at first my whole time was occupied; afterwards only a part; complained that my salary was reduced after I was less occupied; always held myself in readiness to work on the Park, and thought I should receive full pay whether employed or not, as my time was wholly devoted to their service; do not consider Mr. Pollard, superintendent of planting, a competent man.

Mr. Green submitted as evidence the printed instructions to those engaged in planting trees, which were very rigid and minute.

Philip Keyes, sworn—Examined by Mr. Hogg—I was in employ of Central Park as foreman; left last December, with recommendation from Mr. Olmsted; was foreman of bridge No. 6; the foundation was unsafe, composed of quicksand; called Mr. Olmsted's attention to it; have known of work badly done on the Park which had to be done over again; cannot recollect particular instances.

Cross-examined—Am not a mason, nor a bridge-builder; was employed on the Park as foreman of a gang of laborers; am a German by birth.

Mr. John R. Hughes sworn—Examined by Mr. Hogg: Am an architect; have been employed on Central Park; have practiced as landscape gardener. Witness was asked the meaning of a landscape-gardener, which he gave. He was then asked what constituted a public park, and replied that it was a park for the people, as distinguished from a royal or private park; he proceeded to point out the deficiences of the Central Park as a park for the people—the grounds were not well laid out, nor the roads; had been in Europe, and seen the London and Paris Parks; the Central Park did not compare well with them; the grades of the Central Park were not well carried out; the lines of beauty were not well drawn; the curves were not symmetrical; as to the bridges, they were overdone; Nos. 2 and 4 were not well constructed; thinks the brick-work of No. 2 has settled an inch; in No. 4, the stones in the arch are improperly jointed; as to the Ramble, there is a good deal in it that is very pretty, but don't like the boulders; the path leading to the cave is very dangerous; the promenade is a very fine feature; the waterfall don't know anything about; the play-ground is too wet; the bridle road is an excellent thing, but it involves more bridges than are necessary; the multitude of bridges spoils the appearance of the Park; too much architecture about it; consider myself an expert; have laid out and executed works in England; don't think the men engaged laying out Central Park are experts; work appears to have been done by novices; the grouping of the trees is not good; don't know an artistic taste; thinks the lower end of the Park, below Seventy-ninth-street, is about one-third finished; thinks bridle-road around the Reservoir a bad feature; don't think Commissioners acted fair towards the competitors for the plans in altering the plan adopted; was never an applicant for a situation on the Park.

Cross-examined—Consider myself competent to lay out any landscape garden in the world; am 30 years of age; don't know the size of Hyde Park in London; don't know the size of Kensington Gardens; don't know the size of Regent's Park; have seen the Phœnix Park, Dublin, don't know the size of it; think the Central Park, exclusive of the Reservoir, has about 450 acres. [Mr. Green—You have come within 200 acres of it.] Drew several plans for the Central Park—one for Mr. Daniels, one for Mr. Dillon, and one for myself; never got the credit of Mr. Dillon's plan; never laid out any large parks either in England, on the Continent, or in this country; am acquainted with Mr. Eugene Bowman; decline to state what his reputation as a landscape-gardener is; afterwards answered that "he believed Mr. Bowman had had a good deal of experience;" was in Mr. Vaux's office as clerk for three months—think Mr. Vaux entirely competent and experienced; think it essential that the same mind should preside over the construction of a Park from its commencement to its completion; have been on the Park three or four times since January; went there last Friday to make observations to enable me to testify in support of Mr. Hogg's charges; think my plan was better than any other presented; have resided in this City eight years; I do not like the Commissioners; I bear them no love on account of their treatment to me in the competition for plans; I volunteered to come here and testify.

Eugene Bowman, sworn—Examined by Mr. Green—Am landscape gardener; have been engaged in it all my life, and my father before me; am a native of France; have been engaged in Central Park: think the planting of the trees in the Park, as well as the grouping has been well done; never knew so much planting to be done so successfully; knew Mr. Hughes; never have seen anything to induce me to believe that he knows much about landscape gardening; he draws well on paper; know Mr. Daniels; don't think he knows much about planting trees; think Mr. Daniels competent in some departments of gardening, particularly the surveying and architectural branches.

Wm. Kerr, sworn—Am practical gardener; been in this country forty-two years; native of Scotland; think the soil on the promenade of the Park was rather new at the time the trees were planted; think the pruning has been generally well done; not in all respects as I would have done it, but there are differences of opinion; think the waterfall will eventually present a fine appearance.

Cross-examined—Am foreman on the Park; the work is generally well done; men under him do their duty, and correct account of time is rendered.

Several other witnesses were examined, but the evidence was of trifling importance, being merely an amplification of the above sample.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR ACCOUNTS—THE NEW COUNTY JAIL.

A communication from the late City Chamberlain, announcing the fact of his having paid over the balance of the City moneys in his hands to his successor, was referred, but not without a unanimous and cheerfully paid compliment to Mr. Stout, the retiring Chamberlain.

A communication was received from the Central Park Commissioners, asking for the sum of $97,000 for the payment of clerical and police force and contingencies for the present year, which drew from Mr. TWEED, the annexed resolutions, which were adopted, the Supervisor stating, in offering them, that he had no intention of embarrassing the operations of the Commissioners, but he thought that some examination into the operations and expenditures of this body was due to the taxpayers of the City.

Whereas, By the Second Section of Article 10, of the Constitution of the State of New-York, it is provided that all City and County Officers shall be either elected by the People or appointed by the local authorities of such City and County.

And, *Whereas*, The Central Park belongs exclusively to the City of New-York, like the other public places of the City, yet the Legislature by an Act passed April 17, 1857, undertook to appoint the Commissioners thereof, eleven in number, and thereby also undertook by the Fourth Section to deprive the people of this City of all control over their own property, and to confer upon such Commissioners full and exclusive power to govern, manage and direct the said Park; to pass all ordinances for the government thereof, to appoint all the officers thereof, and fix their compensation, and all other power and authority whatever possessed by the Common Council of the City over its public squares and places."

And, *Whereas*, By an Act, passed 19th March, 1860, the Legislature further undertook to authorize the said Commissioners to demand from the Board of Supervisors, and to compel the Board of Supervisors, to raise by taxation yearly and every year, a sum not to exceed $150,000 per annum, representing a capital of $2,500 000, to be applied by said Commissioners merely and exclusively to the expenses of the maintenance and government of the Park, and the said Park Commissioners have this day sent in their demand upon this Board for the sum of $97,500 for this year.

And, *Whereas*, Whilst said Park is actually in process of construction, with a force of 2,000 to 3,000 men, under a large number of officers, it appears to be unreasonable that any charge for the mere government thereof, which is properly chargeable to the account of construction, should be made.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to inform this Board, at his earliest convenience, whether the aforesaid acts of the Legislature are constitutional or not; and whether the Board of Supervisors are obliged to comply with the aforesaid demand of the Commissioners of the Central Park.

Mr. TWEED claimed that the Park had already subjected the City to an expense of nearly $11,000,000, and they were now called upon to appropriate more money for the support of a small army of clerks and employes.

Mr. PURDY took the same ground, not in opposition to the Central Park, but sternly opposed to the manner in which the affairs of the Commission were at present conducted; and he closed with a well-worded and apparently sincere tribute of respect to Gov. MORGAN, for the manner in which, so far as his power extended, he had acted with reference to the Commissioners.

Mr. ELY, in a few earnest remarks, advocated the adoption of the resolutions, but insisted that as matters were now progressing, the Park would not cost less than $50,000,000 before it was completed.

The Commissioners ask now an appropriation of $97,500, viz: for Police force, $37,500; miscellaneous repairs, $48,000; clerical force, $5,000; contingencies, $10,000. The above sum of $97,500 is over and above the interest on the Central Park debt, and is merely for the maintenance of the clerical and other force employed on the Park.

The communication from the Commissioners was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The report of the Committee on County Offices, in favor of constructing the new building for a Debtors' Prison, was adopted, the Board deciding to use brick instead of stone, the sum appropriated therefor being $25,000, but $50,000 more will be required to complete the building, and the Committee were directed to present specifications at their earliest convenience.

Some few unimportant bills were ordered paid, and the Board adjourned until Monday next at 12 M., when they must meet by law to receive the books from the Tax Commissioners.

QUARANTINE DAMAGES INVESTIGATION.

CLAIM OF DR. R. H. THOMPSON.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to inquire into and determine the amount of damages suffered by the State, and by various individuals, in the destruction of the Quarantine establishment, resumed their sessions yesterday, after a recess of ten days.

The examinations hitherto have been confined to cases involving but trifling claims, with the exception of the Commissioners of Emigration. The largest individual claim is that of Dr. R. H. THOMPSON, the Health Officer at the time of the riots, (amounting to $10,000,) whose house was set on fire and burned before any considerable portion of the furniture and stores could be removed; Mrs. THOMPSON, who was very ill at the time, having suffered serious detriment by the excitement and exposure consequent upon her violent and sudden expulsion at midnight from her home. The entire session was occupied in the examination of Dr. THOMPSON's housekeeper, upon the inventory of goods which were in the house previous to the fire, and the circumstances attending the riot.

Anna Joaquinna de Jesus, being sworn, deposed that she resided on the 2d of September, 1858, at Quarantine, being employed as general housekeeper in Dr. Thompson's family; she had been examined on the subject; she was frequently through the rooms of the house.

Mr. Johnson—State what knowledge you have of what was in the house, and how you derived that knowledge?

She took charge of the table and children, and handled the things in the house frequently; she was at the house at the time of the fire, when the house was burned up; it was fired at half-past two o'clock in the morning; the hospitals were burned first.

Q.—What took place at the burning of the house?

She heard Ray Tompkins come to the house and say, "hurry up things, the fire will commence in a few minutes;" as soon as she was informed, she went to help Mrs. Thompson, who was very sick at the time, out of bed, and to get the children out; then she proceeded to save part of the things; as soon as Mrs. Thompson was out of doors the house was set on fire, but by whom she did not know; they tried to save the things, but could not save much on account of the smoke; a piano, a few chairs and some bedding were saved but the piano was broken; she made up a list of the articles in the house for the Doctor a day or two after the fire, from her own recollection. [The inventory, which was among the papers put in evidence, embraced a pretty full list of the different articles contained in every room in the house, beginning in the attic and ending in the cellar.] Witness enumerated the contents of the two store rooms, which contained a large quantity of stores, wines, &c.

Adjourned so 10 o'clock to-day.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF BIDS.

The following bids were awarded yesterday by the Comptroller and Street Commissioner:

Regulating and grading Fourteenth-street, from First to Third avenue, awarded to Peter Meehan, for $16,925 25. Sureties, Owen McGovern and John McGrane.

Setting curb and gutter stone and flagging sidewalks in Sixty-ninth-street, from Third-avenue to 460 feet westerly therefrom, awarded to Thos. Crimmins, for $474 80. Sureties, Alexander Brandon and Michael Cronin.

Building house in Marion street for use of Engine Company No. 9, awarded to William Coulter, for $4,493. Sureties, F. Medenlin and Stephen O'Hara.

Alterations and additions to house occupied by Engine Company No. 12, awarded to Charles Vandervoort, for $1,813. Sureties Wm. A. Smally and Wm. Webb.

Alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 30, awarded to Charles Vandervoort, for $765. Sureties, Wm. Webb and Wm. Smally.

Repairs and alterations to house of Hose Company No. 36, awarded to Chas. Vandervoort for $507. Sureties, Wm. Webb and Wm. A. Smally.

Alterations and additions to house occupied by Hose Company No. 52, awarded to Charles Vandervoort for $3,015. Sureties, Wm. A. Smalley and Wm. Webb.

Repairing and altering the Twelfth Precinct Station-house, awarded to Watson and Haw for $2,800. Sureties, John McAuliffe and Chas. Hoffman.

For a new fire alarm bell for the City of New-York, for Marion-street bell tower, was not awarded, the Street Commissioner not knowing the weight of the old bell, which forms an element of calculation in determining who is the lowest bidder, as is stated by Mr. O'Brien, the Clerk in charge of this Department in the Street Commissioner's office, to whom the reporter is indebted for many official favors.

Columbia College Commencement.

INTERESTING EXERCISES—LIST OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Yesterday morning the Commencement exercises of Columbia College took place in the Academy of Music, which was well filled by the relatives and friends of the students, and those who take special interest in such exhibitions. The stage was occupied by the President and a number of the Faculty, Trustees, and prominent friends of the institution. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Chaplain of the College, opened the exercises with prayer, and then the orations were delivered, in the following order:

1. Greek Salutatory—Poem by Wm. F. Whitehouse.
2. Latin do —Oration by J. H. Van Amringe.
3. English do —Oration by Edgerton L. Winthrop.
4. German do —Oration by Edw. L. Greenwood.
5. Oration.....by Robert Goelet, Jr.
6. Oration—Astronomy.....by John W Jenks.
7. Oration—Am. Influence.by Joseph Greenleaf, Jr.
8. Oration.....by J. Haven Emerson.
9. Oration.....by Abraham Suydam.
10. Oration— Chivalry of Commerce.....by Pierre W. Wildey.
11. Oration.....by Eugene H. Pomeroy.
12. Oration— The Modern Hero.....by David Lydig.
13. Master's Oration.....by Daniel S. Tuttle.
14. Valedictory—Poem.....by Robert D. Nesmith.

The orations and the manner of their delivery were at least equal to the last year's standard. During the intervals between the delivery of the orations the Philharmonic Society of Staten Island delighted the audience with a variety of good music. At the close of each oration the orator received the usual shower of bouquets and wreaths. After the speaking, the excelling five in each class were announced as follows;

FRESHMEN.		JUNIORS.	
Maximum for the y'r	7,280	Maximum for the y'r	7,080
1. Dan Marwich, Jr.	7 250	1. F. C. Whitehouse	7,080
2. F. L. Newcomb	7,248	2. William A. Rice	7,065
3. Hiram H. Nazro	7,206	3. Gratz Nathan	7,064
4. R. C. Hall	7,196	4. Elisha Horton	7,017
5. F. R. Van Buren	7,196	5. Wm. H. Caswell	7,011
Average of five	7,211 2-5	Average of five	7,047 2-5
SOPHOMORES.		SENIORS.	
Maximum for the y'r	7,820	Maximum for 4 years.	17,960
1. C. B. Knox	7,519	1. W. F. Whitehouse	17,867
2. Samuel E. Gilbert	7,508	2. J. H. Van Amringe	17,694
3. J. N. Vanderpool	7,501	3. E. L. Winthrop	17,633
4. Wm. A. Hegeman	7,494	4. Fred'k A. Tracey	17,476
5. Foster Thayer	7,460	5. Robert Goelet, Jr.	17,395
Average of five	1,495 2-7	Average of five	17,627

Each of the "honored" received a round of applause, when the names were announced.

The following is a list of the honorary degrees conferred.

Master of Arts—Class of ——: Chas. S. Tripler, surgeon in U. S. Army; Class of 1847, Rev. John W. Moore; Class of 1856, Edward G. Clement, David G. Thompson, F. A. Dewint; Class of 1857, Motton Maury, Daniel S. Tuttle, W. Renwick Smedburg, Wm. R. Talbot, Wm. S. Boardman, Ebridge T. Gerry, Wm. H. Martin, James T. Tailer, Philip W. Holmes, Edgar P. Smith, Theo. Parkman, Morgan L. S. Brower, Richard S. Dana, Henry K. Davies, Jr., Samuel W. Francis, M. D., George G. Haren, James B. Herrick, Oliver P. Jackson, Erskine Mason, W. Casey Massett, Pierre McCarty, Richard T. Packwood, Charles E. Sears, James H. Slipper, Wm. B. Winslow.

S. F. D.—Rev. JOHN W. FRENCH, Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy, at the Military Academy, West Point.

L. L. D.—Hon. MURRAY HOFFMANN, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of New-York City; Hon. MATTHEW HALL MCALLISTER, Judge of the United States Circuit Court in California; JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., of New-York City.

The following is a list of the graduates in the order of their standing on the College "Roll of Merit:"

Wm. F. Whitehouse, George Waddington, J. H. Van Amringe, Thomas H. Messenger, Egerton L. Winthrop, Eugene H. Pomeroy, Frederick A. Tracy, George R. Fearing, Robert Goelet, Jr., J. W. Southark, Jr., John W. Jenks, L. Gaddeder Hopkins, J. Joseph Greenleaf, Jr., Edward R. Jones, Abraham Suydam, Pierre W. Wildey, Edward L. Greenwood, Robert Troup Pell, Walter L. Clarkson, Eugene Dubois, Howard Clarkson, Augustus F. King, Clarence S. Brordn, Charles De Ruyter, David Lydig, J. Haven Emerson, Robert D. Nesmith, Herbert Ketell, J. Lorillard Cammann, Richard G. Benjamin, Richard L. Morris, Jr., Thomas L. Ogden, Edmund A. Huvey, Edward P. Robins, G. M. Miller, James S. Satterthwait, A. Newbold Morris, Edgar M. Cullen, Samuel K. Lyon.

The $50 prize of the Alumni Association for "the most faithful and deserving student of the Graduating Class" was awarded to Mr. WM. F. WHITEHOUSE. The first prize of $30, or its equivalent, for proficiency in German, in the Junior Class, was awarded to SAMUEL B. WARD, and the second, of $20, was given to THOS. T. SAMINE. Similar prizes for the Introductory Class were given, the first to CASS. E. CONGDON, and the second to N. E. CORNWELL.

The next term of the College will commence on the first Monday in October. The concluding examination of candidates for entrance will be held on the Friday just previous to the commencement of the term.

Lyceum of Natural History.

PRESENTATION AND EXHIBITION OF SPECIMENS OF INSECTS, FISH, &C.

The members of the New-York Lyceum of Natural History, held their usual regular meeting on Monday evening, June 25, at their room in the Medical College, in Fourteenth-street. The President, JOSEPH DELAFIELD, took the Chair at 8 o'clock. The visitors for the evening were Dr. STEVENS and Messrs. ROBERTSON and JOHNSTON.

After the reading and correction of the minutes of the last meeting, the Secretary announced the receipt of printed reports and transactions from various learned Societies.

Rev. Dr. ROBERTSON presented a specimen of slate from near Malden, Ulster County, N. Y., in which exist impressions of various fossil plants.

Mr. EDWARDS presented specimens of Hymenopterous Insects, caught in this City. They were referred to Dr. J. W. GREENE for examination.

Dr. GEO. SUCKLEY exhibited specimens of six different kinds of fish that he had recently obtained on the northwest coast of America. The first of these was he North Pacific Smelt, (*osmerus pretiosus.*) This fish exists in great quantities in the Bay of San Francisco, and along the coast northward to Vancouver's Island. In general appearance it much resembles the common smelt of the New-York markets, and is of equal value for the table. The other fishes, in the order exhibited, were the North Pacific Tom-cod, (*morrhua proxima;*) the Eulachon, (*thaleichthys pacificus;*) the North Pacific Herring, (*oclatta coerulea;*) a viviparous Perch, of undetermined species; and the North Pacific Sardine, not yet described by naturalists.

The Tom-cod was obtained at San Francisco, where it is quite abundant. It is an excellent table fish, and is much called for at the public restaurants. It agrees very closely in all its prominent characteristics with its relative of the Atlantic.

The Eulachon is a very fine fish, related to the Salmon, but of small size. It is found in vast shoals from the Straits of Fuca northward; being most abundant, it is said, near the mouth of Nass River, at 54° 40' N. As an edible fish it surpasses all the other small salt water kinds in excellence of flavor, richness and delicacy. Large numbers are preserved by the Indians for Winter consumption, and many are salted by the white settlers, who esteem them highly. They are so fat usually, that when dried the Indians frequently use them in lieu of candles, as they burn, when set on end, with a clear bright flame.

The Herring is plentiful in all the bays and harbors from San Francisco to the Gulf of Georgia. Like all herrings it is very bony, but notwithstanding this drawback it is in great demand for consumption, as it possesses flavor and delicacy. The Chinese population of San Francisco consume vast numbers.

The Sardine is found very abundantly at Victoria, V. I., where already enterprising settlers are preserving them for trade. The species seems to have hitherto been undescribed.

Dr. S. also exhibited several interesting shells from the West Coast. Among these were specimens of a mussel apparently identical in species with the common edible mussel of the Atlantic States and Great Britain, (*mytilus edulis*,) also a fine specimen of the California mussel (*M. Californianus.*) This species is found all along the coast from San Francisco to near Queen Charlotte's Island. Great numbers are gathered by the Indians at Cape Flattery. The Mekahs in old times made their harpoons of the shell. A harpoon thus manufactured is now in the Indian Gallery of the Smithsonian Institute. Formerly this mussel was quite abundant in the Straits of Fuca as high up as Port Townsend; but a few years ago they appeared to be attacked by some epidemic disease which destroyed nearly all. This mussel not unfrequently attains a length of ten inches. The flesh, when boiled, is of a yellowish salmon hue, and is usually tough and of poor flavor.

Dr. BUDD exhibited a specimen of *unio rumphianus*, LEA—from Georgia; also a perfect specimen of a fresh water mussel from the Sciota—the *unio variensus*—BARNES. He also drew the attention of the Society to two examples of the *unio interruptus*—RAFINESQUE and female—and stated that the female had been described by CONRAD as the *unio brevidens*.

After some general discussion the Society adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in September.

Fires.

THE CONFLAGRATION IN ANN-STREET—LOSS ABOUT $70,000.

The fire that happened shortly before 1 o'clock, Tuesday morning, in the brick building No. 42 Ann-street, was more disastrous than had at first been supposed. It originated in WHITEHORN'S job and card printing office, on the third floor, probably from neglect on the part of the employees, who were at work in the premises until a short time previous to the discovery of the flames, and speedily extended to the stories above, the two highest of which were used as storerooms by LEWIS & Co., manufacturers of oiled clothing, whose store was on the first floor. The inflammable nature of the material defied every endeavor of the firemen to check the progress of the flames, and the whole building, which extended through to No. 119 Fulton-street, was burned down. Messrs. LEWIS & Co., who suffered the greatest loss, estimate the value of their stock destroyed at from $45,000 to $50,000. They were insured as follows:

New-York Companies.

Artisans'	$2 500	Wall-street	2,500
North American	2 500	Northwestern	2,500
Philadelphia Companies.			
Northern I. Co. L'dn.	$3,000	American	3,000
Equitable	3 000	Ins. Co of State Penn.	3 000
Commonwealth	5 500	Firemen's Trust Co. of Brooklyn	3,000
Reliance	4,000		
Total Insurance			$36,500

Mr. WHITEHORN'S property, consisting of types, presses, paper, &c., is said to have been worth from $5,000 to $7,000. It was partially insured in City Companies. Portions of the second and third stories of the building, on the Fulton-street end, were in the occupancy of CURVOISIEUR & MATHY, and GUINOT & TERBIOT, importers and dealers in watches. Their valuable stock was nearly all consumed, and we are informed that it was but partially insured. The building is owned by Mr. MANY, and the loss upon it amounts to about $7,000; insured in the New-Amsterdam, Breevoort and other companies for $9,500. For the purpose of saving from the flames the adjoining building, No. 44 Ann-street, the lower part of which was occupied by the proprietors of the *Sunday Atlas*, and the two upper stories by W. C. TYLER, as a job printing-office, it had to be deluged with water. Mr. TYLER's property was completely wrecked, and the damage to the *Atlas* office will not fall short of $1,000. Mr. HERRICK, the proprietor of the paper, had a policy for $1,200 in the Astor Insurance Company. Mr. TYLER's stock was worth $3,000; it was insured for $1,200 in the St. Nicholas and Merchants' Insurance Companies. The building, owned by BROWN BROTHERS, was injured to the extent of about $1,000; insured. The office of the *Handel Zeitung* was also in the building. The proprietors suffered a loss of $2,000, partially insured. The paper will be issued, however, on Saturday next, its usual day of publication. Mr. JAMES MCKAY, a Policeman of the Second Precinct, in attempting to save the books of Messrs. LEWIS & Co., was so severely injured by the falling of a portion of the end wall of the building that he had to be taken home.

THE HANDELS-ZEITUNG.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 26.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the fire this morning, originating in the rear of the Oil-cloth Factory, No. 42 Ann-street, the printing office of the *New-Yorker Handels Zeitung*, located in the same building, was totally destroyed. This accident, however, will not interrupt the regular publication of the *Handels-Zeitung*, which will be issued, as usual, on Saturday next.

By informing the public of the tenor of these lines, through the columns of your valuable paper, you will oblige M. MEYER, Editor *N. Y. H. Z.*

Loss abont $2,000, partly insured.

Coroners' Inquests.

The Coroners were yesterday notified to take the *ante-mortem* deposition of a laborer named THOMAS RAFFERTY, who was stabbed with a cheese-knife on the evening of the 18th inst., during an altercation between himself and one O'NEIL. The affray took place in the grocery-store No. 23 Laurens-street, kept by WILLIAM MILLER, and both the disputants were intoxicated at the time. RAFFERTY now lies at the City Hospital in a dying condition. His assailant has not been arrested.

Police Reports.

DEFRAUDING A CIGAR DEALER.

A man known as Abram Parish was committed by Justice WELSH, for examination on a charge of forgery, the complaint having been lodged by Mr. William Campbell of Sing Sing, Westchester County, who alleged that in January last the accused obtained from him a quantity of cigars, valued at $756 49, giving as payment therefor a note of hand, purporting to have been made by H. Van Allen & Co., merchants at Logansport, Indiana, whose agent he professed to be. The document proves to have been forged. William Wright, an alleged confederate of Parish in the transaction, is said to have fled to Europe.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ECKFORD VS. CONTINENTAL.

This match was played on Monday on the Eckford ground. The spectators encroached too much on the limits of the game to make the play entirely satisfactory to all parties, especially as it was the means of putting out BERGEN, when he would otherwise have completed the run. The proportion of doubtful points was unusually large, and, with one exception, were decided against the Continentals, which made them dissatisfied with the result. The fielding of PIDGEON, GEO. GRUMM, LAMPHIER and MANOLT was marked by an entire freedom from misplay, while BEACH and JNO. SNYDER played well at their points. Home runs were made by MANOLT, and the two SNYDERS, while the fine batting of LAMPHIER and PIDGEON materially increased the score. For the Continentals, BERGEN batted in fine style, making two home runs, one of them a perfect gem. KELSEY, FITZPATRICK, BRIGGS and DURKEE also batted well, KELSEY and BRIGGS getting home runs. BERGEN, FITZPATRICK, DURKEE, EMMONS, BARTO and SMITH fielded woll in their respective positions. Nearly two thousand spectators were on the ground. We give the number of runs:

ECKFORD.	Runs.	CONTINENTAL.	Runs.
John Grum	1	Durkee	2
Lamphier, 2d b	4	Fitzpatrick	2
Manolt, l. f.	5	Barto	1
Pidgeon, p	5	Emmons	1
Josh Snyder, r. f.	3	Kelsey	2
Beach, c	3	Smith	1
John Snyder, c. f.	5	Bergen	3
Geo. Grum, 3d b	3	Start	1
Mills, 1st b	1	Briggs	2
Total	30	Total	15

Umpire—Mr. CALEB SNIFFIN, of the Atlantic.

EAGLE OF NEW-YORK VS. UNION OF MORRISANIA.

A single game was played between these Clubs on the Stuyvesant ground at Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and after some good play on both sides, the victory fell to the Eagles by 11 runs. There were very few instances of really fine play either in the field or at the bat:

The following is the score.

UNION.	Outs.	Runs	EAGLE.	Outs.	Runs
Abrams, 2d b	3	2	Yates, 1st b	5	1
Balcomb, c. f.	4	2	Bixby, 2d b	4	3
Gifford, 1st b	3	1	Sloat, c	3	4
Durell, r. f.	4	1	Commerford, short	2	5
Pinckney, p	3	2	Brinckerhoff, c. f.	3	3
Parker, c	2	3	Sanger, l. f.	3	3
Hannegan, l. f.	1	2	Schwab, r. f.	3	3
Bennett, 3d b	4	1	Howe, 3d b	2	0
Bogle, short	3	1	Williams, p	2	4
Total	